



# CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 21

## UTTAR PRADESH A Portrait of Population

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# 1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, UTTAR PRADESH

## Central Government Publications

(All the Census Publications of this State will bear Series 21)

### *A portrait of Population\**

|                           |                                                                                                |
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| PART I-B                  | General Report (Detailed analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural and Migration pattern). |
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| PART II-B(i)              | Economic Tables††                                                                              |
| PART II-B(ii)             | Economic Tables                                                                                |
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|           |                                                                                                       |
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| PART X-A  | District Census Handbook (Town and Village Directory)                                                 |
| PART X-B  | District Census Handbook (Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract)                               |
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\* Present Volume

† In Press

†† Already printed

## FOREWORD

THIS attempt to produce a popular version of the large census data for the general reader is an important innovation of the 1971 Indian census. Census publications concerning even a State run into a number of volumes. It is not possible for those who are not specialists to go through them all. At the same time, the basic information contained in the hundreds of census tables is rich and of significance to a much larger number of the public than is likely to consult the census series. It is with a view to cater for this group of readers grown up as also those who are now in high schools and colleges that this Portrait of Population relating to every State has been produced. It seeks to present in a brief compass all that may be of interest to the general reader and that too in a non-technical language.

I trust this venture will be welcomed and will help to introduce every responsible citizen to the scope and variety of information that is contained in our decennial census reports.

NEW DELHI :  
*17th October, 1973.*

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR  
*Registrar General, India*





## PREFACE

We have great pleasure in bringing out the "Portrait of Population" which contains Census Statistics for Uttar Pradesh in a popular form. It is a pioneer publication of 1971 Census. It is meant to cater to the needs of High School and Undergraduate students, public men and those incharge of local administration. The broad Census data has been presented in non-technical terms so that it can be easily understood by a lay man. A few demographic principles and concepts have been incorporated in very simple language. As the name suggests, the basic data relates to State of Uttar Pradesh.

In preparation of this booklet I have received valuable assistance from Shri B. B. Pande, Deputy Director, who was closely associated with its drafting and presentation.

Almost every thing that has been said here has already been expressed somewhere else, and perhaps in a technical and may be more interesting manner. I have only attempted to piece together these ideas and Census data, to present a connected whole. I have drawn heavily, even in the words and expressions on All India and State Census Reports, and publications referred to in the bibliography. To the authors of all these works I owe a deep debt of gratitude.

I am extremely thankful to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India, who was kind enough to go through the draft and guide us in this presentation.

I am also thankful to Shri D. S. Srivastava, Officiating Joint Superintendent, New Government Press, Aishbagh who took personal interest in the printing of the booklet.

LUCKNOW

May 23, 1973.

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| <i>Page</i> | <i>Line-number</i> | <i>For</i>                                            | <i>Read</i>                                                                         |
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| 25          | 23                 | for                                                   | of                                                                                  |
| 50          | 16(from bottom)    | accountde                                             | accounted                                                                           |
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| 61          | 3                  | Class of Cities                                       | Class of Towns                                                                      |
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| 65          | 5                  | +38.10                                                | +28.10                                                                              |
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| 103         | Jaunpur            | 8.80                                                  | 8.08                                                                                |
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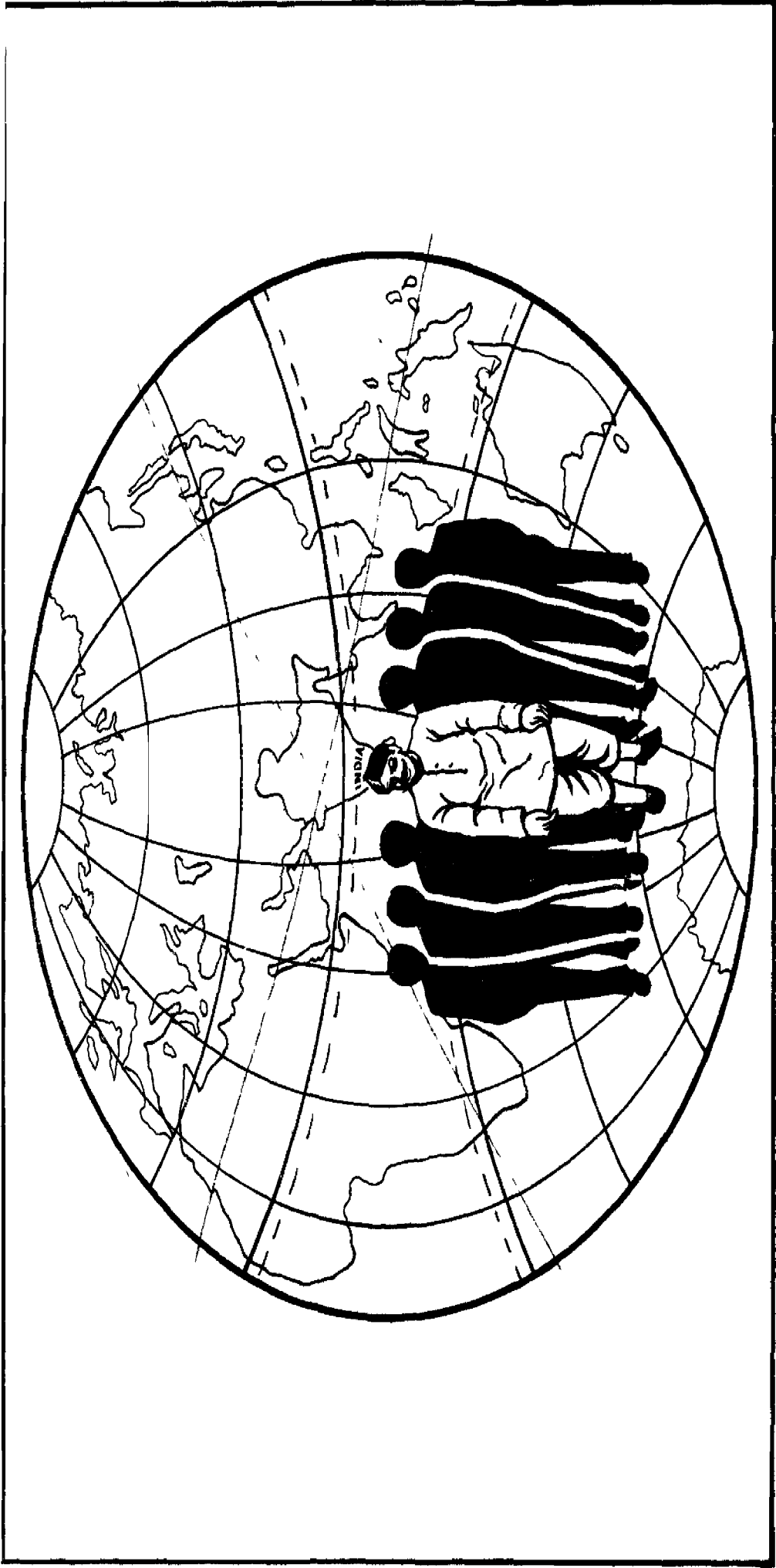
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EVERY SEVENTH MAN IN THE WORLD IS INDIAN

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

The total world population is 3,632 million ; of India 548 million and of Uttar Pradesh 88 million. Does it give you the relative position of Uttar Pradesh? It would be interesting to feel that taking the world population, one man in every seven is an Indian and one in every fortyone is from Uttar Pradesh. Perhaps you would like to know how these figures are arrived at and why?

Enumeration of population takes place almost in every country and for this purpose all the people at a given point of time are enumerated by an official. This process is called 'Population Census' or Census. Census Operations include the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data at a specified time, relating to all persons of a defined territory. The word 'Census' is derived from the Latin word *Censere* meaning 'to assess' or 'to rate'. A most notable example was the Roman Census from which the modern institution derived its name. Under the system the members and property of every family were enumerated quinquennially, i.e. every five years for purpose of determining their civil status and compulsory liabilities. Precursors of modern census were almost wholly executive operations discharging essential functions of Government such as military recruitment and taxation.

In a welfare State like ours the objects of census are varied. Entire planning for future is done on the basis of the picture of community as projected in the census operations. Requirements of food, housing, medical and education facilities and employment potential are

arrived at by careful study of census data. The number of representatives to be elected to local bodies, State Legislature and Parliament, and delimitation of constituencies is also fixed on the basis of census data. Every plan, to be realistic, is necessarily based on the number of people involved, both as an indicator of 'man power' as also 'consumer potential' of the national product. Census may, therefore, be appropriately called a National Stock Taking.

Census in India takes place every ten years. The first census on a limited scale took place in 1872. The first complete census of population on uniform basis was, however, conducted in 1881. Since then census is being conducted every ten years. Census for limited purpose finds mention in Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, *Aine-Akbari* and even in ancient texts. The special feature of Indian census is its complete coverage. Every individual is enumerated at his or her place of residence. Even houseless persons and persons living on boats are counted. Upto 1931 the census was conducted simultaneously on one night. Now, however, it is spread over some days and the data is collected with reference to a fixed date called the 'Reference date'. In 1971 Census, the enumeration was carried out over a period 10th to 31st March with a revisional round from 1st to 3rd April. The reference date was 1st April which means that data gathered was as if it was done simultaneously all over on 1st April, 1971.

This gigantic operation involves recruitment and training of an army of enumerators which runs to over a lakh in case of Uttar Pradesh alone. The vastness of our country with its Socio-cultural complexities add to the enormity of the problem. To meet the various requirements careful advance planning is required. Prior to 1951 the census organisation came into being a couple of years before the actual operations and was wound up after three to four years of the operations. Since 1951,





EVEN HOUSELESS WERE NOT SPARED

however, a nucleus set up continued at the centre during intercensal period. In the State a nucleus set up was allowed to continue during intercensal period after 1961 Census.

You might be keen to know the census organisational set up. In the centre we have a Registrar General for India. He is assisted by three Deputy Registrars General, and other officers on technical and administrative side. For each State and Union Territory we have a Director of Census Operations, who in his turn is assisted by Deputy Directors of Census Operations, Assistant Directors, Tabulation Officers and Office staff. The field staff is, however, drawn from the various Government and semi-Government bodies in districts who do the work of census enumeration in addition to their normal duties. The Indian census is one of the most economical operations in the world. It is indeed one of the greatest co-operative efforts and is a tribute to the Indian masses. Most of you might be curious to know as to the types of questions asked during enumeration. I am sure you would also be interested to know as to how these questionnaires are evolved and to what use the replies are put.

The questions actually asked during 1971 Census will give you an idea about the above. A number of schedules were filled in but the main schedule which was universally canvassed for every individual in the country is given in Appendix 1. Have you gone through this Schedule? You must have observed the word 'Confidential' used in bold letters. It indicates that information given in the schedule is of confidential nature. The information given by an individual during census can not be used against him in any court of law. This is done to maintain the sanctity of census and to elicit free and accurate information from the individual some of whom might hesitate to give it otherwise.

The second line in the individual slip is 'Location Code'. This is a sort of address of the person enumerated. Every district of the State, each Tahsil within the district, and every village of the tahsil were assigned a number. Similarly each town and all wards within it were assigned numbers. An illustration will clarify it further. An entry 14/2/51 will mean village number 51 of tahsil 2 in district 14. Similarly 14/I/6 will mean ward number 6 in town I of district number 14. You may have noted that in case of a Tahsil, the Arabic number has been used while in case of a town, Roman number has been used. This has been done to distinguish a rural tahsil from urban town. [Appendices I (a) and (b)]

You must have observed that there are questions to identify the individual, e.g. name, relationship to the head of household, age, sex and marital status. How about trying to fill in a few slips about yourself and your friends? There are further questions about place of birth, education, caste, mother tongue and religion. A full question is devoted each to main activity and last residence. An exclusive question no. 6 is for 'Married Woman' only. The detailed implication of each question is given in Appendix II.

These questions are arrived at after consulting a number of Government Departments and other recognised organisations. After the requirements are known these are discussed in a series of conferences and the requirements are reduced to basic minimum. Special precautions are taken to see that maximum amount of information is gathered from straight-forward simple questions which are easily understood both by enumerator and the enumerated. The time taken in eliciting the replies, the degree of correctness and the resources available are all kept in mind while evolving the questionnaires.

The replies to the questionnaires received from the individuals help us in arriving at definite conclusions and trends. After the individual slips containing the replies have been filled these are collected and tabulated. The tables are then analysed and this analysis is of immense help in formulation of policies. A few features which are brought out by the census and which have been dealt with in this booklet are given in the following paragraphs.

*Population Growth and Birth Rate*—The increase in number of individuals since last census would give us the increase in last ten years. Thus the number of individuals in Uttar Pradesh in 1961 was 73,746,401. Now it stands at 88,341,144. Increase in last ten years comes out to be 14,594,743 or approximately 19.8 per cent, i.e. a growth rate of 1.98 per cent per year, which gives us an idea of how the population is growing in Uttar Pradesh.

*Age and sex composition*—Age and sex are two basic biological characteristics of a population and they exercise considerable influence on the various aspects of the composition and structure of a population. The importance of the age composition is obvious. A person's age is the decisive factor in such questions as the age at which a person can or must enter school, enter the labour force, exercise the franchise, get married and retire from work and so on. The sex ratio of population varies from year to year and from region to region. The relative scarcity of females, 879 females for a thousand of males has been a significant feature of our population.

*Literacy*—Literate person is one who can read and write. It has been the endeavour of each State to remove illiteracy. Remarkable progress has been achieved in this direction in our State. The percentage of literates which stood at 8.4 per cent in 1941 has

reached 21.7 per cent in 1971. In terms of number, literates were 19.23 million in 1971 compared to 13.01 million in 1961 and 4.7 million in 1941.

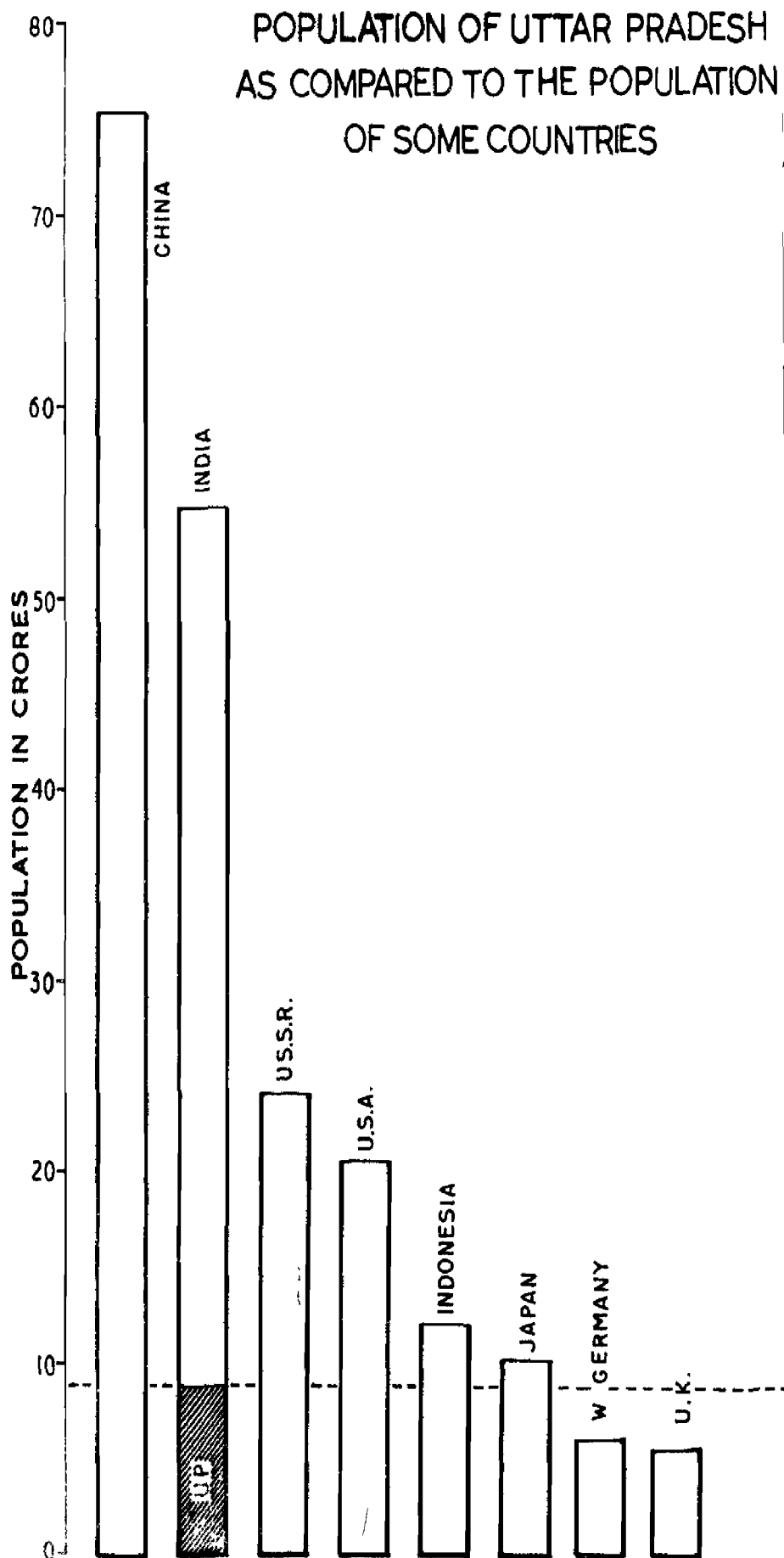
*Rural and Urban Ratio*—In 1971, 86 per cent of our population resided in rural area. The percentage of rural population in earlier decades stood at 87.6 per cent in 1941, 86.4 per cent in 1951 and 87 per cent in 1961. The above clearly indicates that our state is still predominantly agricultural and the pace of urbanisation has been almost static.

*Workers and Non-workers*—You must have observed in your neighbourhood that while one or two members in a family are earning ones, rest depend on them. Amongst the latter may be old and infirm people as also children and students. The number of dependents per earner gives an idea of economic prosperity. In all developing countries, like ours, this dependency ratio is higher as compared to the advanced countries.

*Religion and Mother-tongue*—Ours is a secular State. Every individual is free to follow any religion. We have Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and followers of other religions amongst us. Distribution of these religions in different regions, their growth etc. have been dealt with in a separate chapter on 'religions'. Mother tongue is the language spoken by mother to her children. The variety of languages spoken in our State fully substantiate the saying that Uttar Pradesh is India in miniature.

We will be studying all these points in detail in the following chapters.

# POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH AS COMPARED TO THE POPULATION OF SOME COUNTRIES



Only Five Countries in The World Have A Population Greater Than  
That Of Uttar Pradesh

## CHAPTER II

### HOW MANY ARE WE ?

#### HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED AND BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR NUMBER GROWING ?

Population of our State is 88.3 million, constituted of 47 million males and 41.3 million females. It must have struck you that number of females is less than males. This is indeed so. We have 879 females for every 1,000 males. This is called sex ratio. We will study this in greater detail in Chapter IV. Taking the world population, one in every fortyone hails from Uttar Pradesh. If we go through the population of different countries of the world we find that Uttar Pradesh has more population than all other countries of the world except China, Soviet Russia, U. S. A., Japan and Indonesia. It may perhaps interest you to know the population of these countries :

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| China         | 759.6 million |
| USSR          | 242.8 million |
| USA           | 205.4 million |
| Indonesia     | 121.2 million |
| Japan         | 103.5 million |
| Uttar Pradesh | 88.3 million  |

Uttar Pradesh has the largest population among all the States and Union Territories on account of its large fertile plain and abundant irrigation facilities. It comprises more than one-sixth of entire population of India. Then come Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Mysore in that order. Other States and Union Territories have less than one-twentieth of India's population each. Nagaland has the least population of all the States on account of its vast mountainous and snowbound areas.

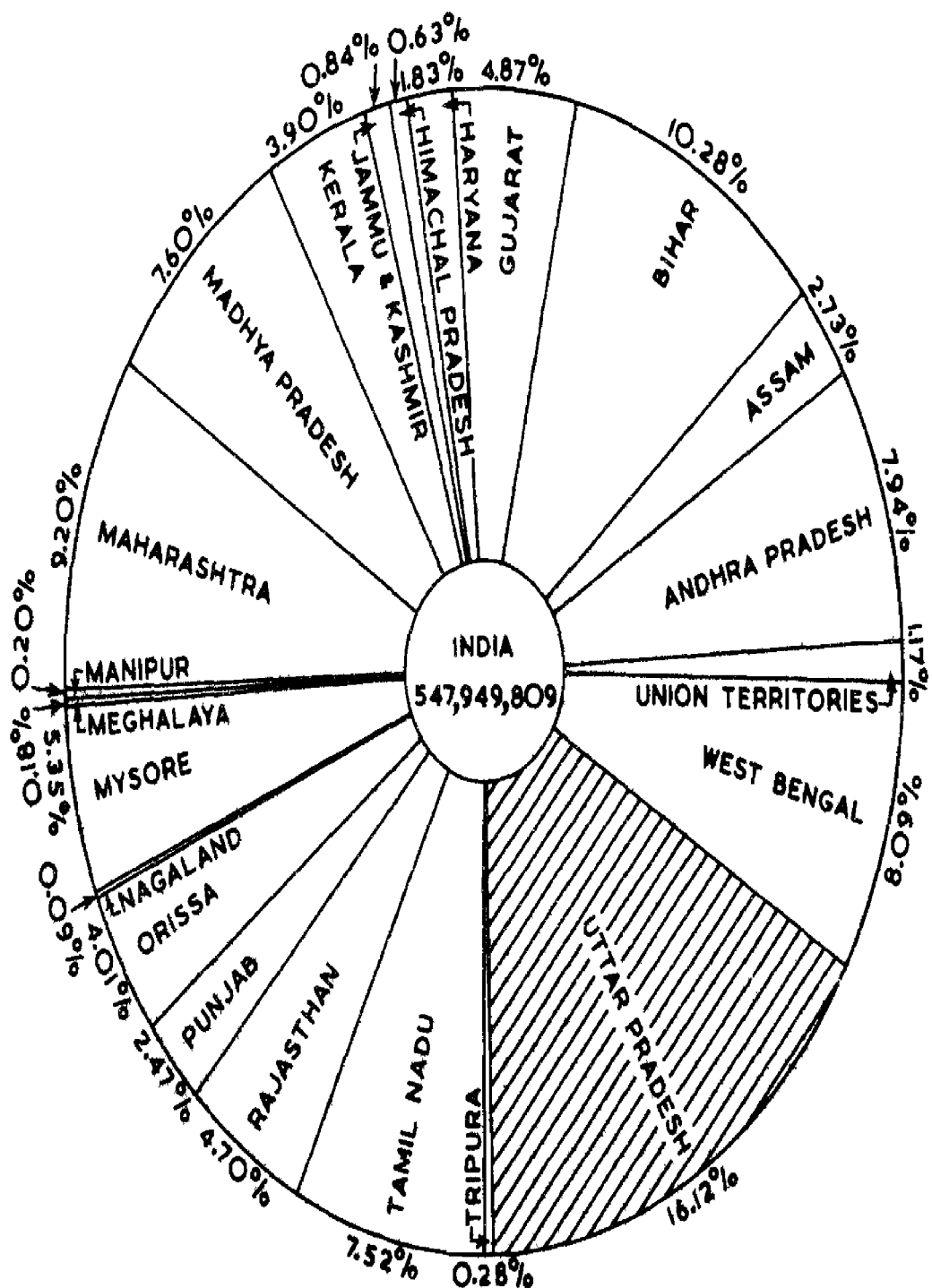
Comparing the relative population rankings of different States in 1971 and 1961, we find that States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra have retained their position in that order. The population of all the States and Union Territories in descending order are as given below :

**TABLE 1**  
*Population of States/Union Territories and their  
percentage to that of India (1971)*

| Rank | Name of State/<br>Union Territory | Population<br>1971<br>(in<br>millions) | %to<br>India's<br>population<br>1971 |
|------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1    | 2                                 | 3                                      | 4                                    |
| 1    | Uttar Pradesh                     | 88.3                                   | 16.12                                |
| 2    | Bihar                             | 56.3                                   | 10.23                                |
| 3    | Maharashtra                       | 50.4                                   | 9.20                                 |
| 4    | West Bengal                       | 44.3                                   | 8.09                                 |
| 5    | Andhra Pradesh                    | 43.5                                   | 7.94                                 |
| 6    | Madhya Pradesh                    | 41.6                                   | 7.60                                 |
| 7    | Tamil Nadu                        | 41.2                                   | 7.52                                 |
| 8    | Mysore                            | 29.3                                   | 5.35                                 |
| 9    | Gujarat                           | 26.7                                   | 4.87                                 |
| 10   | Rajasthan                         | 25.8                                   | 4.70                                 |
| 11   | Orissa                            | 21.9                                   | 4.01                                 |
| 12   | Kerala                            | 21.3                                   | 3.90                                 |



# COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF STATES OF INDIA



| Rank | Name of State/<br>Union Territory          | Population<br>1971<br>(in<br>millions) | %to<br>India's<br>population<br>1971 |
|------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1    | 2                                          | 3                                      | 4                                    |
| 13   | Assam*                                     | 15.0                                   | 2.73                                 |
| 14   | Punjab                                     | 13.5                                   | 2.47                                 |
| 15   | Haryana                                    | 10.0                                   | 1.83                                 |
| 16   | Jammu and Kashmir                          | 4.6                                    | 0.84                                 |
| 17   | Delhi                                      | 4.1                                    | 0.74                                 |
| 18   | Himachal Pradesh                           | 3.5                                    | 0.63                                 |
| 19   | Tripura                                    | 1.6                                    | 0.28                                 |
| 20   | Manipur                                    | 1.1                                    | 0.20                                 |
| 21   | Meghalaya                                  | 1.0                                    | 0.18                                 |
| 22   | Goa, Daman and Diu                         | 0.9                                    | 0.16                                 |
| 23   | Nagaland                                   | 0.5                                    | 0.09                                 |
| 24   | Pondicherry                                | 0.5                                    | 0.09                                 |
| 25   | Arunachal Pradesh                          | 0.5                                    | 0.09                                 |
| 26   | Chandigarh                                 | 0.3                                    | 0.05                                 |
| 27   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands                | 0.1                                    | 0.02                                 |
| 28   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli                     | 0.07                                   | 0.01                                 |
| 29   | Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi<br>Islands | 0.03                                   | 0.01                                 |

\* Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory Mizoram

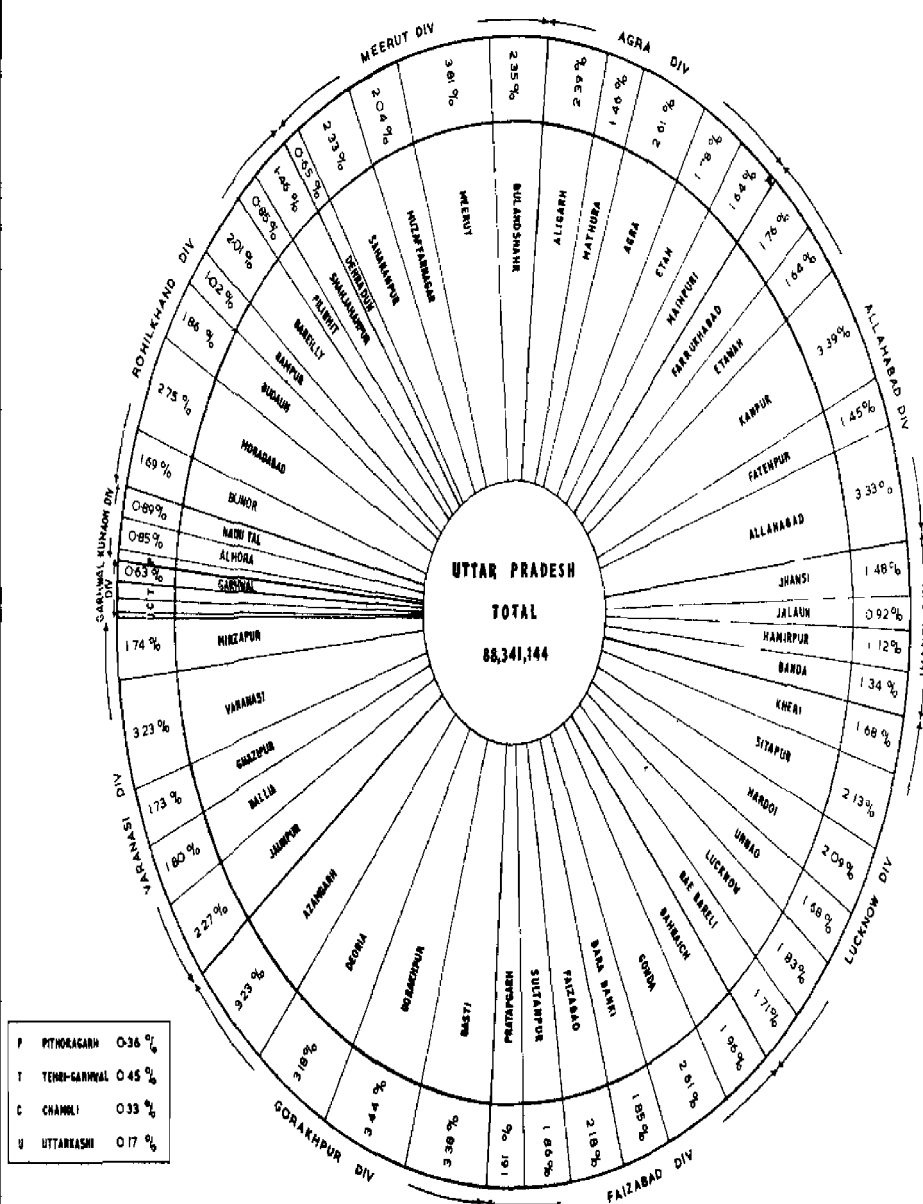
The population varies from district to district and its distribution among them is uneven. Average population of a district in Uttar Pradesh comes to 1.6 million. Out of 54 districts of the State 23 have a population

above this State average and thirtyone are below. 15 districts have a population of over 2 million, 16 between 1.5 to 2.0 million, 19 between .5 to 1.5 million and 4 have population below .5 million. The highest three in term of population are Meerut (3.37), Gorakhpur (3.04) and Kanpur (3.00). The lowest three in ascending order are Uttarkashi (.15), Chamoli (.29) and Pithoragarh (.31). The chart below will clearly show the distribution of population.

TABLE 2  
*Districtwise Population of Uttar Pradesh—1971*

| Sl. No.              | State/District | Population        |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1                    | 2              | 3                 |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> |                | <b>88,341,144</b> |
| 1                    | Uttarkashi     | 147,805           |
| 2                    | Chamoli        | 292,571           |
| 3                    | Tehri-Garhwal  | 397,385           |
| 4                    | Garhwal        | 553,028           |
| 5                    | Pithoragarh    | 313,747           |
| 6                    | Almora         | 750,038           |
| 7                    | Naini Tal      | 790,080           |
| 8                    | Bijnor         | 1,490,185         |
| 9                    | Moradabad      | 2,428,971         |
| 10                   | Budaun         | 1,645,967         |
| 11                   | Rampur         | 901,209           |
| 12                   | Bareilly       | 1,779,867         |
| 13                   | Pilibhit       | 752,114           |
| 14                   | Shahjahanpur   | 1,286,104         |

## 1971 CENSUS



| Sl.<br>No. | State/District | Population |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1          | 2              | 3          |
| 15         | Dehra Dun      | 577,306    |
| 16         | Saharanpur     | 2,054,834  |
| 17         | Muzaffarnagar  | 1,802,289  |
| 18         | Meerut         | 3,366,953  |
| 19         | Bulandshahr    | 2,073,343  |
| 20         | Aligarh        | 2,111,829  |
| 21         | Mathura        | 1,290,307  |
| 22         | Agra           | 2,308,638  |
| 23         | Etah           | 1,570,925  |
| 24         | Mainpuri       | 1,445,534  |
| 25         | Farrukhabad    | 1,556,930  |
| 26         | Etawah         | 1,447,702  |
| 27         | Kanpur         | 2,996,232  |
| 28         | Fatehpur       | 1,278,254  |
| 29         | Allahabad      | 2,937,278  |
| 30         | Jhansi         | 1,307,058  |
| 31         | Jalaun         | 813,490    |

| Sl.<br>No. | State/District | Population |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1          | 2              | 3          |
| 32         | Hamirpur       | 988,215    |
| 33         | Banda          | 1,182,215  |
| 34         | Kheri          | 1,486,590  |
| 35         | Sitapur        | 1,884,400  |
| 36         | Hardoi         | 1,849,519  |
| 37         | Unnao          | 1,484,393  |
| 38         | Lucknow        | 1,617,846  |
| 39         | Rae Bareli     | 1,510,812  |
| 40         | Bahraich       | 1,726,972  |
| 41         | Gonda          | 2,302,029  |
| 42         | Bara Banki     | 1,635,593  |
| 43         | Faizabad       | 1,927,281  |
| 44         | Sultanpur      | 1,642,928  |
| 45         | Pratapgarh     | 1,422,707  |
| 46         | Basti          | 2,984,090  |
| 47         | Gorakhpur      | 3,038,177  |
| 48         | Deoria         | 2,812,350  |
| 49         | Azamgarh       | 2,857,484  |

| Sl.<br>No. | State/District | Population |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1          | 2              | 3          |
| 50         | Jaunpur        | 2,005,434  |
| 51         | Ballia         | 1,588,935  |
| 52         | Ghazipur       | 1,531,654  |
| 53         | Varanasi       | 2,852,459  |
| 54         | Mirzapur       | 1,541,088  |

As indicated above the average population of a district in our State is 1.64 million. It is slightly higher than average district in India with 1.54 million population. The district with largest population in India is "24 Parganas" of West Bengal (8.45 million) and that with smallest population is "Lahul and Spiti" of Himachal-Pradesh (.02) million. The following chart gives a clear picture of the districts with largest and smallest population in each State and average population of a district in it:

TABLE 3

*Most and Least Populous Districts in all States and Average—(1971)*

| Serial No. | State             | Most Populous District |            | Least Populous District |            | Average population of a district |
|------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
|            |                   | Name of District       | Population | Name of District        | Population |                                  |
| 1          | 2                 | 3                      | 4          | 5                       | 6          | 7                                |
| 1          | Andhra Pradesh    | East Godavari          | 3,087,262  | Adilabad                | 1,288,348  | 2,071,558                        |
| 2          | Assam             | Kamrup                 | 2,854,183  | North Cachar Hills      | 76,047     | 1,495,754                        |
| 3          | Bihar             | Darbhanga              | 5,233,904  | Dhanbad                 | 1,466,417  | 3,314,904                        |
| 4          | Gujarat           | Ahmadabad              | 2,910,307  | The Dangs               | 94,185     | 1,405,130                        |
| 5          | Haryana           | Hisar                  | 2,132,948  | Jind                    | 639,610    | 1,433,830                        |
| 6          | Himachal Pradesh  | Kangra                 | 1,327,211  | Lahul and Spiti         | 23,538     | 346,043                          |
| 7          | Jammu and Kashmir | Anantnag               | 832,280    | Ladakh                  | 105,291    | 461,663                          |
| 8          | Kerala            | Quilon                 | 2,412,821  | Palghat                 | 1,685,342  | 2,134,737                        |
| 9          | Madhya Pradesh    | Raipur                 | 2,613,531  | Datia                   | 255,267    | 968,700                          |



|    |               |                                   |           |                    |          |           |
|----|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| 10 | Maharashtra   | Greater Bombay                    | 5,970,575 | Wardha             | 779,562  | 1,938,932 |
| 11 | Manipur       | Manipur Central                   | 763,260   | Manipur West       | 44,975   | 214,551   |
| 12 | Meghalaya     | United Khasi<br>and Jaintia Hills | 605,084   | Garo Hills         | 406,615  | 505,849   |
| 13 | Mysore        | Bangalore                         | 3,365,515 | Coorg              | 378,291  | 1,542,053 |
| 14 | Nagaland      | Kohima                            | 175,204   | Mokokchung         | 1,68,242 | 172,150   |
| 15 | Orissa        | Cuttack                           | 3,827,678 | Baudh<br>Khondmals | 621,675  | 1,688,047 |
| 16 | Punjab        | Ferozpur                          | 1,905,833 | Kapurthala         | 429,514  | 1,231,915 |
| 17 | Rajasthan     | Jaipur                            | 2,482,385 | Jaisalmer          | 166,761  | 990,993   |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu    | Coimbatore                        | 4,373,178 | Nilgiris           | 494,015  | 2,942,798 |
| 19 | Tripura       | West Tripura                      | 751,605   | South Tripura      | 399,728  | 518,781   |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | Meerut                            | 3,366,953 | Uttarkashi         | 147,805  | 1,635,947 |
| 21 | West Bengal   | Twenty-Four<br>Parganas           | 8,449,482 | Darjeeling         | 781,777  | 2,769,501 |

It will be clear from the chart that average population of a district varies from 0.17 million in Nagaland to 3.31 million in Bihar. It further reveals that average population of districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh (2.07), Bihar (3.31), Kerala (2.13), Maharashtra (1.94), Mysore (1.54), Orissa (1.69), Tamil Nadu (2.94), Uttar Pradesh (1.64) and West Bengal (2.77) is higher than All-India average of 1.54. The Union Territories have not been considered in the above. Only Delhi amongst the Union Territories with a population of 4.07 million exceeds the All-India average of 1.54 million.

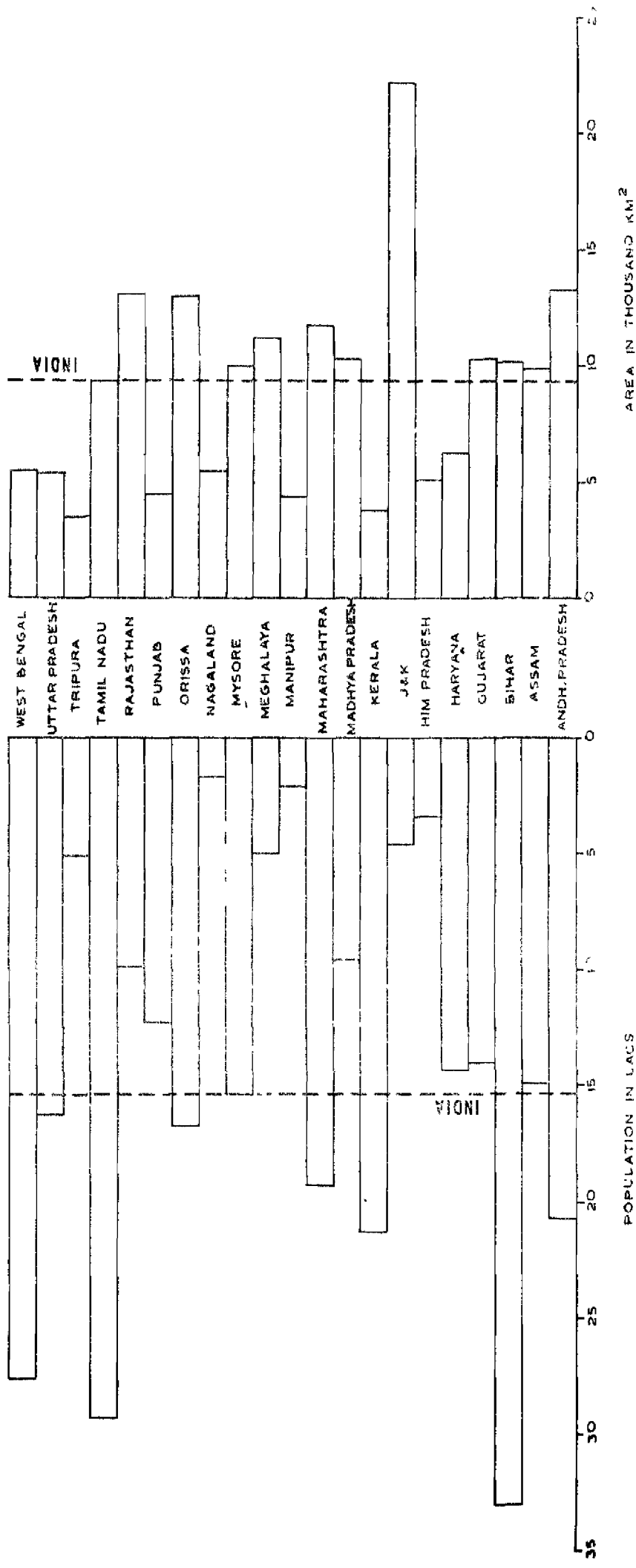
District is the main administrative unit throughout India. A district is divided into Tahsils/Taluqas. In Uttar Pradesh we have 232 tahsils in 54 districts giving an average of 4.3 tahsils per district. The number of districts and the number of tahsils therein varies from State to State. The average number of tahsils in a district is highest in West Bengal (18.5) and lowest in Arunachal Pradesh (3.2). The number of tahsils in a district depends on various factors like size, topography, communication, population and importance. We have highest number of tahsils in district Allahabad (8) and lowest in Dehra Dun and Garhwal (2 each).

The population of tahsils vary depending on the location and size. The average population of tahsil in Uttar Pradesh is 381 thousand. The average population of a tahsil in district Gorakhpur is as high as 760,000 and in Uttarkashi as low as 37,000. Tahsils with highest and lowest population in the State are Kanpur Sadar and Joshimath in districts Kanpur and Chamoli with population 1,525,835 and 22,196 respectively.

### *Density of Population*

The number of persons residing per square kilometre of land gives us the density of population of a particular area. You must have observed that in an industrial

# AVERAGE POPULATION AND AREA OF A DISTRICT IN INDIA & STATES



City like Kanpur the houses are located near each other and the number of persons living in a given area are more than in villages. Statistically speaking we would say that density of population of Kanpur City is higher than village Daryabad. What are the various factors that affect density? What is the density of population of our State? How does it compare with other states and other countries? We will discuss these in the following pages:

As has already been stated, the population of India in 1971 Census was 547.9 million. This population was distributed in an area of 32.8 million square kilometre approximately, the density came to 178 persons per square kilometre. In case of our State the population of 88.3 million is distributed in an area of .294 million square kilometre giving a density of 300 per square kilometre. Table showing Population, Area and Density of all the States and Union Territories is given below :

TABLE 4  
*Population, Area and Density of the States/Union Territories (1971)*

| States/Union Territories | Population         | Area<br>km <sup>2</sup> | Density    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1                        | 2                  | 3                       | 4          |
| <b>INDIA</b>             | <b>547,949,809</b> | <b>3,280,483</b>        | <b>178</b> |
| <i>States:</i>           |                    |                         |            |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh        | 43,502,708         | 276,754                 | 157        |
| 2. Assam*                | 14,957,542         | 99,610                  | 150        |
| 3. Bihar                 | 56,353,369         | 173,876                 | 324        |
| 4. Gujarat               | 26,697,475         | 195,984                 | 136        |
| 5. Haryana               | 10,036,808         | 44,222                  | 227        |

| States/ Union Territories      | Population | Area<br>km <sup>2</sup> | Density |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1                              | 2          | 3                       | 4       |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh            | 3,460,434  | 55,673                  | 62      |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir           | 4,616,632  | 222,236 'Y'             | 21      |
| 8. Kerala                      | 21,347,375 | 38,864                  | 549     |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh              | 41,654,119 | 442,841                 | 94      |
| 10. Maharashtra                | 50,412,235 | 307,762                 | 164     |
| 11. Manipur                    | 1,072,753  | 22,356                  | 48      |
| 12. Meghalaya                  | 1,011,699  | 22,489                  | 45      |
| 13. Mysore                     | 29,299,014 | 191,773                 | 153     |
| 14. Nagaland                   | 516,449    | 16,527                  | 31      |
| 15. Orissa                     | 21,944,615 | 155,842                 | 141     |
| 16. Punjab                     | 13,551,060 | 50,362                  | 269     |
| 17. Rajasthan                  | 25,765,806 | 342,214                 | 75      |
| 18. Tamil Nadu                 | 41,199,168 | 130,069                 | 317     |
| 19. Tripura                    | 1,556,342  | 10,477                  | 149     |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh              | 88,341,144 | 294,413                 | 300     |
| 21. West Bengal                | 44,312,011 | 87,853                  | 504     |
| <i>Union Territories :</i>     |            |                         |         |
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 115,133    | 8,293                   | 14      |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh           | 467,511    | 83,578                  | 6       |
| 3. Chandigarh                  | 257,251    | 114                     | 2,257   |
| 4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 74,170     | 491                     | 151     |

| State/Union Territories                       | Population | Area<br>km <sup>2</sup> | Density |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1                                             | 2          | 3                       | 4       |
| 5. Delhi                                      | 4,065,698  | 1,485                   | 2,738   |
| 6. Goa, Daman and Diu                         | 857,771    | 3,813                   | 225     |
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy and<br>Amindivi Islands | 31,810     | 32                      | 994     |
| 8. Pondicherry                                | 471,707    | 480                     | 983     |

1. \*Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

2. 'Y' Includes 78,932 sq. kms. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq. kms. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. Also includes 37,555 sq. kms. under illegal occupation of China.

A study of this table and a comparison of density of Uttar Pradesh with other States and Union Territories shows that Uttar Pradesh, though standing first in terms of population, stands fourth in terms of area and ninth in terms of density. The Union Territories of Delhi (2,738), Chandigarh (2,257), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (994) and Pondicherry (983) stand in that order in terms of density per square kilometre. Among the States Kerala (549), West Bengal (504), Bihar (324) and Tamil Nadu (317) have higher density as compared to Uttar Pradesh (300). Arunachal Pradesh (6), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (14), Jammu and Kashmir (21) and Nagaland (31) have the lowest density in that order.

Among the countries of the world, which have an area comparable to Uttar Pradesh the density is very small. Only Taiwan, Mauritius, Monaco and few other small Islands have higher density than Uttar Pradesh. Population, area and density of a few important countries of the world are given below which shows that compared to Uttar Pradesh all these countries are sparsely populated.

TABLE 5

*Population, Area and Density of important Countries of the World*

| Country          | Population 'Y'<br>( '000) | Area<br>km <sup>2</sup> | Density |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1                | 2                         | 3                       | 4       |
| Nigeria          | 55,074                    | 923,768                 | 60      |
| Kenya            | 10,898                    | 582,645                 | 19      |
| Mauritius        | 836                       | 2,045                   | 409     |
| Morocco          | 15,525                    | 445,050                 | 35      |
| U. A. R.         | 33,329                    | 1,001,449               | 33      |
| Canada           | 21,406                    | 9,976,139               | 2       |
| Cuba             | 8,392                     | 114,524                 | 73      |
| Mexico           | 50,670                    | 1,972,546               | 26      |
| U. S. A.         | 205,395                   | 9,363,353               | 22      |
| Argentina        | 24,352                    | 2,776,889               | 9       |
| Venezuela        | 10,35^                    | 912,050                 | 11      |
| Burma            | 27,584                    | 678,033                 | 41      |
| Ceylon           | 12,514                    | 65,610                  | 191     |
| China (Mainland) | 759,619                   | 9,561,000               | 79      |
| China (Taiwan)   | 14,035                    | 35,961                  | 390     |
| Indonesia        | 121,198                   | 1,491,564               | 81      |
| Japan            | 103,540                   | 369,881                 | 280     |
| Thailand         | 35,814                    | 514,000                 | 70      |

| Country                     | Population 'Y'<br>( '000) | Area<br>km <sup>2</sup> | Density |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1                           | 2                         | 3                       | 4       |
| France                      | 50,775                    | 547,026                 | 93      |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 59,554                    | 247,973                 | 240     |
| German Democratic Republic  | 16,183                    | 107,771                 | 150     |
| Greece                      | 8,892                     | 131,944                 | 67      |
| Hungary                     | 10,331                    | 93,030                  | 111     |
| Monaco                      | 24                        | 1*                      | 16,107  |
| Poland                      | 32,805                    | 312,677                 | 105     |
| Romania                     | 20,253                    | 237,500                 | 85      |
| Spain                       | 33,290                    | 504,750                 | 66      |
| Portugal                    | 9,630                     | 92,082                  | 105     |
| Italy                       | 53,667                    | 301,225                 | 178     |
| U. K.                       | 55,711                    | 244,044                 | 228     |
| Yugoslavia                  | 20,527                    | 255,804                 | 80      |
| Australia                   | 12,552                    | 7,686,810               | 2       |
| New Zealand                 | 2,816                     | 268,675                 | 10      |
| U. S. S. R.                 | 242,768                   | 22,412,200              | 11      |

1. 'Y' Estimate 1970.

2. \*1.49.

Source : Table 2 of U. N. Demographic Year Book, 1970.

We have already seen that distribution of population varies from district to district within Uttar Pradesh. Let us study it from the angle of density. Density gives a clear index of the pressure on land, which is a result of variety of circumstances physical, social and historical. From the earliest times people have been settling



round fertile tracts of land hence the major factor affecting the density is the fertility of soil. The density distribution in our State is given in the map below.

The density pattern clearly indicates that while districts in the plains are most densely populated the districts in hilly regions of Himalayas and Vindhya hills are sparsely populated. Even in the plains we have density varying from 434 in eastern to 382 in central and 365 in western plains. The districts lying in the alluvial plains of Ganga have higher density. As many as 37 districts of plains have density above the State average. Lucknow with a density of 640 leads; followed by Meerut, Varanasi and Deoria. All these have density above 500.

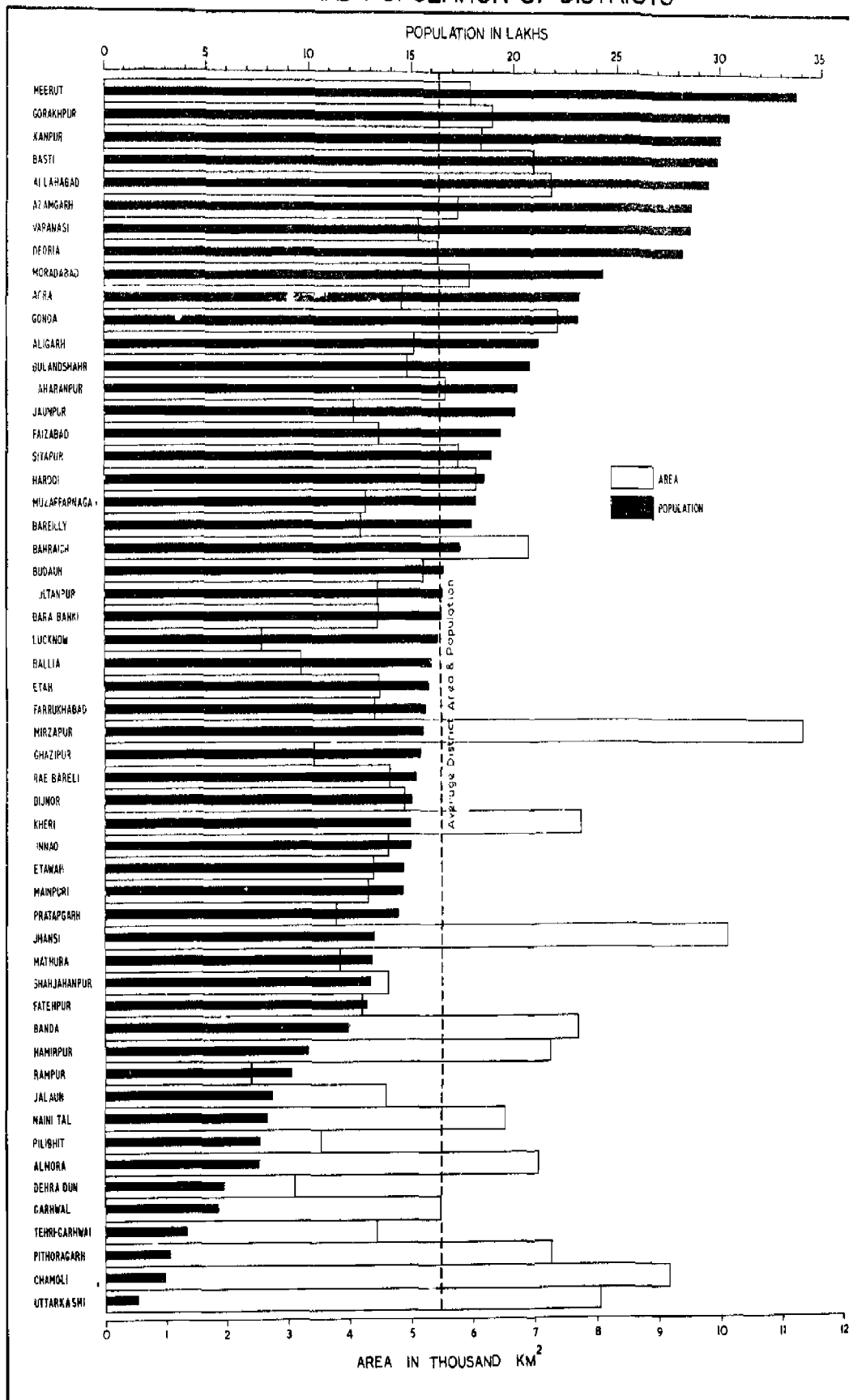
The hilly region of Himalayas has less than 100 persons per square kilometre. The area being mountainous, covered partly with forests, is not fertile enough to sustain a denser population. Same applies to Vindhya hills region. A belt of districts in the Tarai region, on the foot hills of Himalayas namely Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri and Bahraich also shows density below that of the State average, for the obvious reason that part of the districts are covered with forests.

“Broadly speaking low densities are accounted for by forest area, mountainous and swampy nature of the area, little cultivable land and unhealthy climate, while high densities are found in places with good alluvial land, healthy climate and excellent water supply for agriculture.”

The above observation holds good even today. An additional factor can be stated to be the development of means of communication and industrialisation. Industrialisation draws labour from other areas.



# AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS



The density in the districts mentioned above is based on the total area of the district. A fair index of the pressure on land is, however, available if the density is determined on the basis of the area of cultivated land. All cultivable waste cannot be brought under the plough. If the hilly regions of Himalayas and Vindhya-chal are excluded on the grounds that the area of the cultivated land is very small, then we find that in all the plain districts, the pressure on land exceeds 500 per square kilometre except 494 in the Lucknow division. Number of persons per square kilometre in Meerut, Gorakhpur and Varanasi exceeds the 600 mark. No inference can, however, be drawn about the relative prosperity of the districts on the basis of population and density.

The cardinal fact about density in Uttar Pradesh is that it has almost everywhere reached the saturation point. It would not be wrong to conclude that whatsoever may be the effect of various factors in determining the density in the past it is the density which is now affecting the other factors.

### *Growth rate of Population*

You are very well aware that a birth adds to the population even as a death depletes it. These are two natural biological processes which go on incessantly over the year so that population changes continuously at every instant. The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths is defined as "Natural increase". There is one more factor which affects population, it is 'migration'. The population decreases by the number which migrates outside from a territory and increases to the extent of persons migrating into it. These three factors namely 'Fertility', 'Mortality' and 'Migration' are called three components determining the growth of population in a given area.

When we say that population of India has increased from 439 million to 548 million in the decade 1961–71 we are expressing it in numbers. If we want to compare the growth of population in India to that of other countries it will be convenient to express it in comparable terms and this is done by way of comparing Annual Growth Rate. In the example above the population of India has increased by  $(548-439)$  or 109 million in last ten years, which if expressed as percentage over the population of 1961 would be  $109/439 \times 100 = 24.83$  per cent or in other words the “Percentage Decadal Variation” is 24.8 per cent. This change has taken place in 10 years. So the change in one year would come to 2.48 per cent and this is called “ANNUAL ARITHMETIC GROWTH RATE”. This rate comes to 2.48 per cent for India (as calculated above) and 1.98 per cent for Uttar Pradesh.

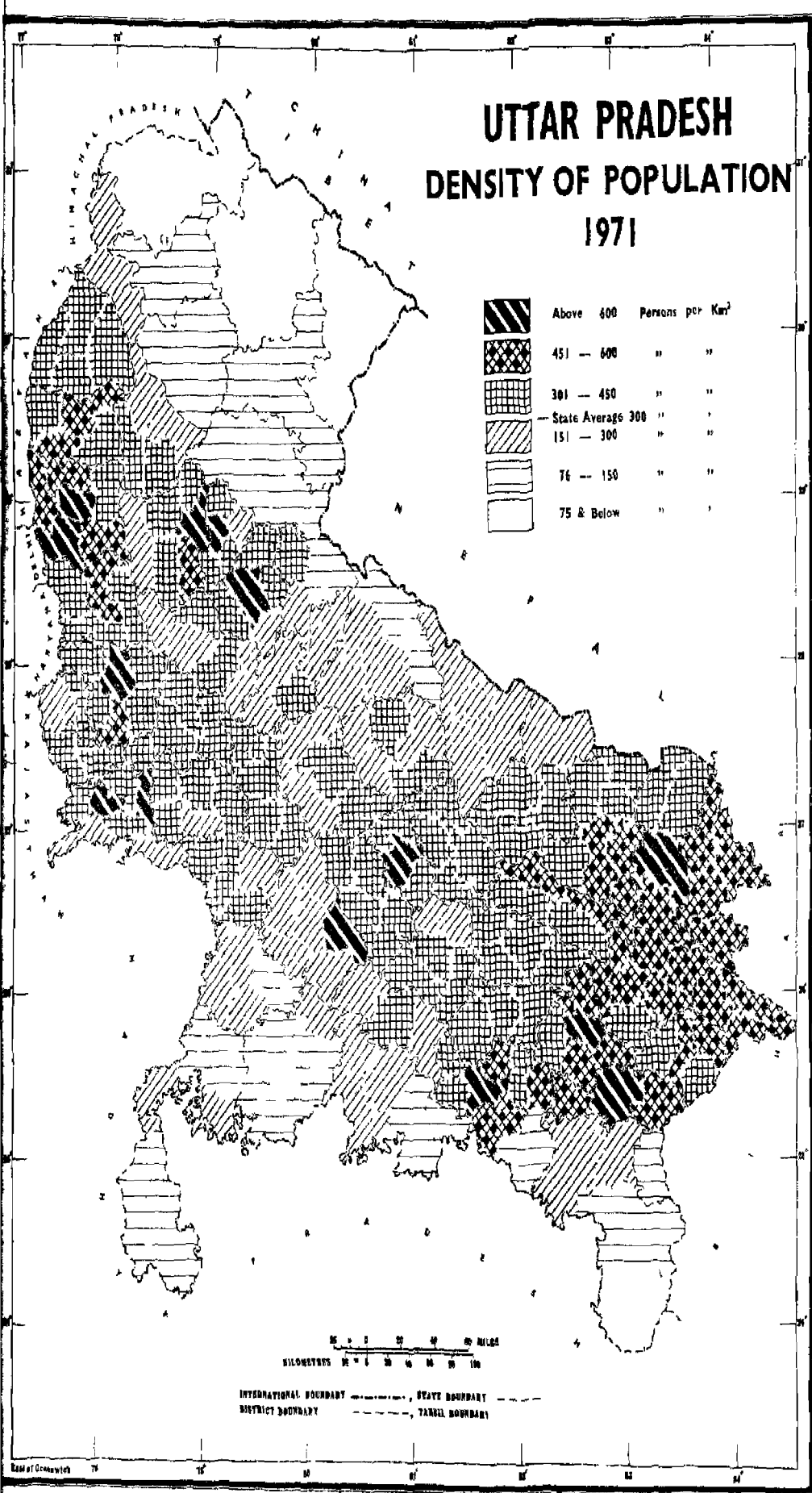
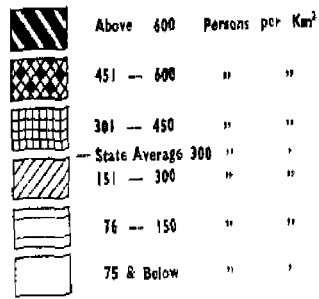
The population of the world in 1970 was estimated to come to 3,632 million. During the period (1965–70) the Annual Growth Rate was 2 per cent. The expression “Estimated population” has been used above, on account of lack of precise information regarding the population of Mainland China, which constitutes approximately one-fifth of total world population. Adopting of different “Reference Dates” for reporting total population as also the variations in concept of what constitutes “Total Population” in different countries, has necessitated the use of the term Estimated population in computing the population of the world.

While dealing with Annual Growth Rate we had taken for granted that population increased at the same rate every year. Actually population is a dynamic variable which varies at every instant of time. Hence it is unrealistic to assume that a fixed number is added at the end of every year for the next ten years. The addition made in one year will also grow in the next. Thus,

# UTTAR PRADESH

## DENSITY OF POPULATION

### 1971



the growth rate should be calculated on the analogy of "Compound interest". This rate is referred to as ANNUAL GEOMETRIC GROWTH RATE and comes to 2.23 per cent for India, and 1.82 per cent for our State, in the decade 1961-71. With better hygienic conditions, medical facilities and advance warning techniques against natural calamities the number of deaths are decreasing every year. So the growth rate of 2 per cent will go on increasing unless there is a check on the rate of births. Speculations on the size of population in 2000 A. D. have been attempted by demographers as well as fiction writers. Orwell's 1984 gives a fancied account of life in our planet in the year 1984. Barring disasters beyond human control the population will go on growing. The population of our country is estimated to exceed 588 million by 1981, according to Coale and Hoover and would cross 650 million mark according to U. N. Studies.\*

As mentioned above the population is a dynamic variable. Its picture does not remain the same, even for a day, it changes imperceptibly and the rate of change has been quickening in every decade. A clear appreciation for the causes which lead to these changes in the past would be helpful to form a correct perspective for future. A discussion on the population trend of the past decades would clearly show that the future is not totally determined by the past. Causes some within and others beyond human control affect the total population. Since Census in India is taken every ten year the unit of time for the measurement of change is ten years. It would be interesting if we enlarge the scope

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1. \*Coale, A. J. and Hoover, Edger M.; Population Growth and Economic Development in Low income Countries, pp. 359-367.
  2. United Nations : The Future Growth of World Population, U. N. Department of Social Affairs 1958, p. 74.

to last (between 1872–1971) 100 years since the first Census was taken in 1872. The figures for 1872 and 1881 are not comparable to those in future decades hence what follows is from 1891 onwards.

The Indian Census of 1891 was taken over a territory which comprised India of today as well as Pakistan, Bangla Desh and Burma. The internal territorial divisions were different. The figures as readjusted to present jurisdiction would approximate to the following :

TABLE 6  
*Decadal Variation in Population of India  
since 1891\**

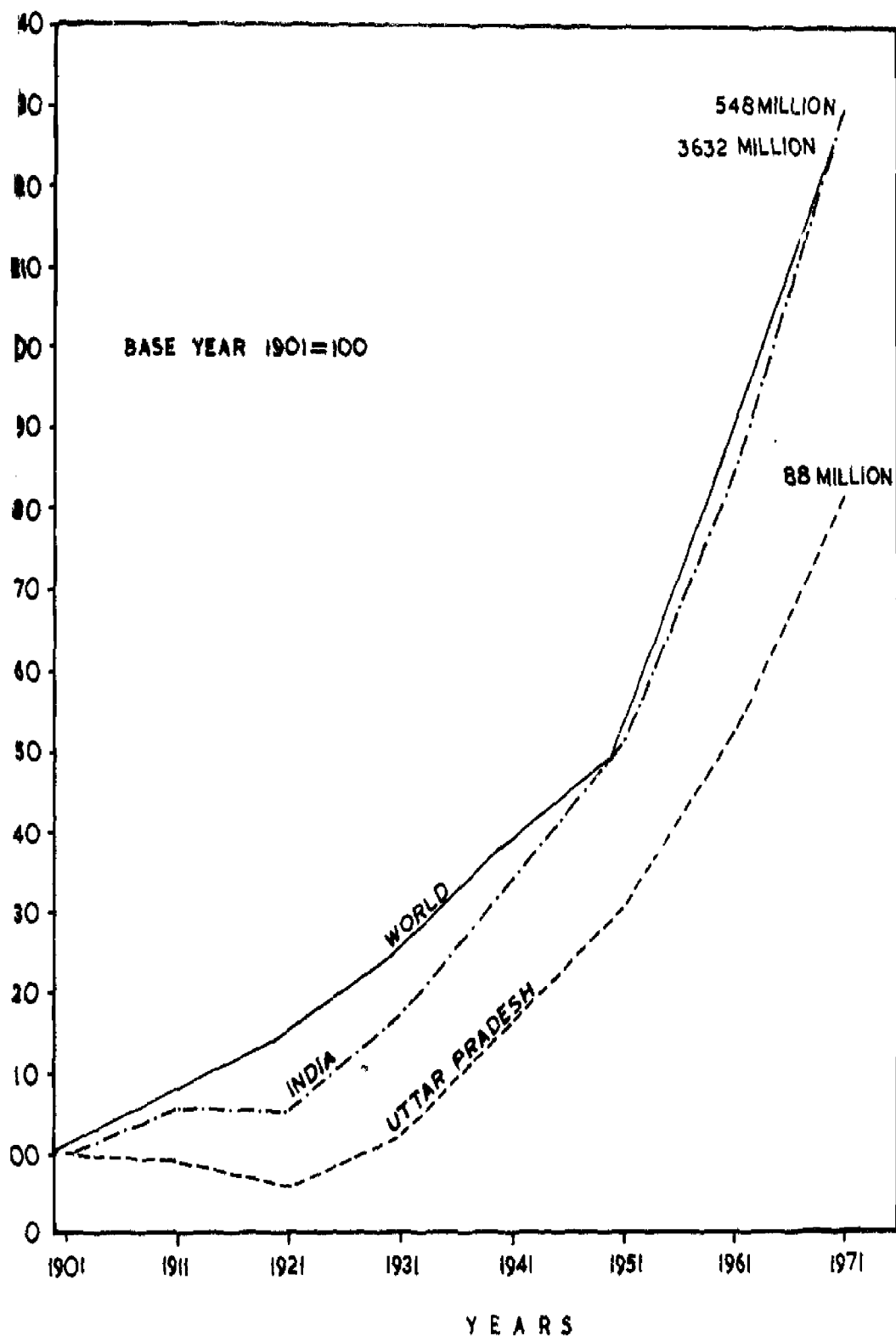
| Year | Population<br>(in<br>millions)<br>Estimated | Increase/<br>Decrease<br>during<br>preceding<br>decade |
|------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1891 | 235                                         | ..                                                     |
| 1901 | 235                                         | ..                                                     |
| 1911 | 249                                         | +14                                                    |
| 1921 | 248                                         | —1                                                     |
| 1931 | 275                                         | +27                                                    |
| 1941 | 314                                         | +39                                                    |
| 1951 | 356                                         | +42                                                    |
| 1961 | 439                                         | +83                                                    |
| 1971 | 548                                         | +109                                                   |

\*Source:— Census of India, Vol. I, 1951, p. 122.



# GROWTH OF POPULATION

1901 - 1971



During the thirty years between 1891–1920, the number of people increased by 13 million. While between the decade 1921–30 the increase was 27 million that is even more than double of what had occurred during preceding 30 years. During 1931–40, the increase has been 39 million, thrice that which occurred during (1891–1920). An analysis of the above figures would indicate two different sets of trends i.e. first between 1890–1921 and the other of the next decades. The plausible explanation for this variation is that ‘Abnormal deaths’ used to claim a great many victims in the earlier period. They did not occur or were prevented from occurring during the later period.

### *Growth of Population in Uttar Pradesh*

The first decennial census in the North Western Provinces was taken in 1872. The North Western Province approximates to the present Uttar Pradesh excluding Tehri-Garhwal, Uttarkashi, 12 districts of Oudh, some Indian States forming small enclaves. In 1881 began the series of enumeration of the whole of United Provinces (Now Uttar Pradesh).

TABLE 7

### *Decadal Variation in Population of Uttar Pradesh since 1872*

| Year | Population<br>(in millions) | Increase(+)<br>Decrease(–)<br>(in millions) | Percentage<br>variation |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1872 | 42.7*                       | ..                                          | ..                      |
| 1881 | 45.0                        | +2.3                                        | +5.3                    |
| 1891 | 47.8                        | +2.8                                        | +6.2                    |

| Year | Population<br>(in millions) | Increase(+)<br>Decrease(-)<br>(in millions) | Percentage<br>variation |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1901 | 48.6                        | +0.8                                        | +1.6                    |
| 1911 | 48.1                        | -0.5                                        | -1                      |
| 1921 | 46.6                        | -1.5                                        | -3.1                    |
| 1931 | 49.7                        | +3.1                                        | +6.7                    |
| 1941 | 56.5                        | +6.8                                        | +13.6                   |
| 1951 | 63.2                        | +6.7                                        | +11.8                   |
| 1961 | 73.7                        | +10.5                                       | +16.7                   |
| 1971 | 88.3                        | +14.6                                       | +19.8                   |

\*Readjusted to present jurisdiction.

The table and graph above clearly shows that there has been regular increase in population for the decades (1871-81), (1881-91), (1891-1901). Thereafter the population declined for the next two decades (1901-11), (1911-21), reaching the all time low in 1921. It would not be out of place to analyse the reasons for this downward trend. The reports of 1911 and 1921 by Mr. Blunt and Mr. Edye, State Census Superintendents, fully corroborate the explanation given for decline in the population of India, above, that is increase in the number of "Abnormal deaths".

Between 1901 and 1910 the population showed an actual decrease. Bad crops in 1905 followed by a poor harvest in 1906 lead to famine. The State of public health was extremely unsatisfactory. The ravages of a new disease, the Plague, had been immense. The recorded mortality from Plague was 1,315,252. Malaria epidemic of 1908 further took toll of human lives. These epidemics had an indirect effect on birth-rate also which showed a downward trend.

There was again a decline in population in the decade 1911–20. Mr. Edye attributed this to “disease, relatively to which all other influences are insignificant, to some extent to plague, cholera and malaria but overwhelmingly to the influenza epidemic”.

### 1921–71

Year 1921 is a dividing line in so far as the trend of growth of population is concerned. The population in India as a whole and our State went on increasing after 1921. For Uttar Pradesh the percentage variation has been growing steadily except in 1951 when it came down from 13.6 per cent to 11.8 per cent.

Three factors namely “Fertility”, “Mortality” and “Migration” are called the components determining the growth of population in a given area. Of these first two are called Natural Causes. Registration of birth and deaths is still not comprehensive. This has resulted in under registration of both births and deaths. You might be keen to know how the births and deaths are registered these days.

In rural areas prior to 1951, village chowkidar reported the births and deaths in his jurisdiction at the police station. The illiteracy, ignorance and indifference of chowkidar as also the members of the family where birth or death may have occurred caused a large gap between the actual number and those which were reported. Since January 1951, the duty of registration of birth and death has been transferred to village Panchayats. The head of the family is required to intimate births and deaths to an office bearer of Panchayat having jurisdiction within three days of its occurrence and is issued a receipt in token thereof. The village Chowkidar also reports these independently, thus reducing chances of non-registration. The reporting cannot be considered complete even now.

In urban areas there being better communication and more literacy among the population, registration is fairly accurate though offenders exist due to the apathy of public to get the events registered. The unreliability of births and deaths reported have been stressed from time to time by various authorities. Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh observed in his report in 1961, "The transfer of this work from Chowkidars to Village Panchayats instead of improving matters made them worse". During 1941-50 under registration of birth was 35.8 per cent and deaths 39.3 per cent ; while in 1951-61 it increased to 61.6 per cent and 63 per cent respectively.

You must be wondering as to what precisely is done to arrive at the correct rates of birth and death? Since 1968 a new scheme called "Sample Registration" has been in vogue in our State. As the name itself suggests the registration of births and deaths is undertaken in some enumeration blocks in both 'Rural and Urban' areas. These blocks are selected on the basis of 'Random Sampling', which ensures that 'sample blocks' on proportionate inflation will give all the details accurately for the entire State.

TABLE 8

*Birth and Death rates in Uttar Pradesh***Rural**

| Year | Birth/<br>1000<br>population | Death/<br>1000<br>population | Difference<br>(+)<br>(-) |
|------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1968 | 45.4                         | 23.5                         | +21.9                    |
| 1969 | 45.6                         | 25.6                         | +20.0                    |
| 1970 | 46.9                         | 22.7                         | +24.2                    |

## Urban

| Year | Birth/<br>1000<br>population | Death/<br>1000<br>population | Difference<br>(+)<br>(—) |
|------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1968 | ..                           | ..                           | ..                       |
| 1969 | 35.9                         | 14.4                         | +21.5                    |
| 1970 | 34.5                         | 13.6                         | +20.9                    |

The above clearly indicates that rate of birth has been increasing all these years while death rate does not show a uniform pattern. The over all position is increase of approximately 20 per thousand and even more every year.

We have dealt with, above, the natural factors of 'Fertility' and 'Mortality', which affect the population. The third factor 'Migration' affects the population of Uttar Pradesh in a negative manner. It was only in the decade 1941—51 that it added to the population, on account of large scale movement of displaced persons from Punjab in 1947. Net migration figures for the last few decades are :

| Decade  | Net migration<br>(in thousand) |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1901—10 | — 237                          |
| 1911—20 | — 505                          |
| 1921—30 | — 366                          |
| 1931—40 | — 42                           |
| 1941—50 | +42                            |
| 1951—60 | — 836                          |

More people go out of this State than come to it from outside. This is perhaps on account of pressure on land and inadequate industrial employment in the State. Net growth rate of 19.78 per cent for the decade 1961–70 is the result of all three factors of 'Births', 'Deaths' and 'Migrations'.

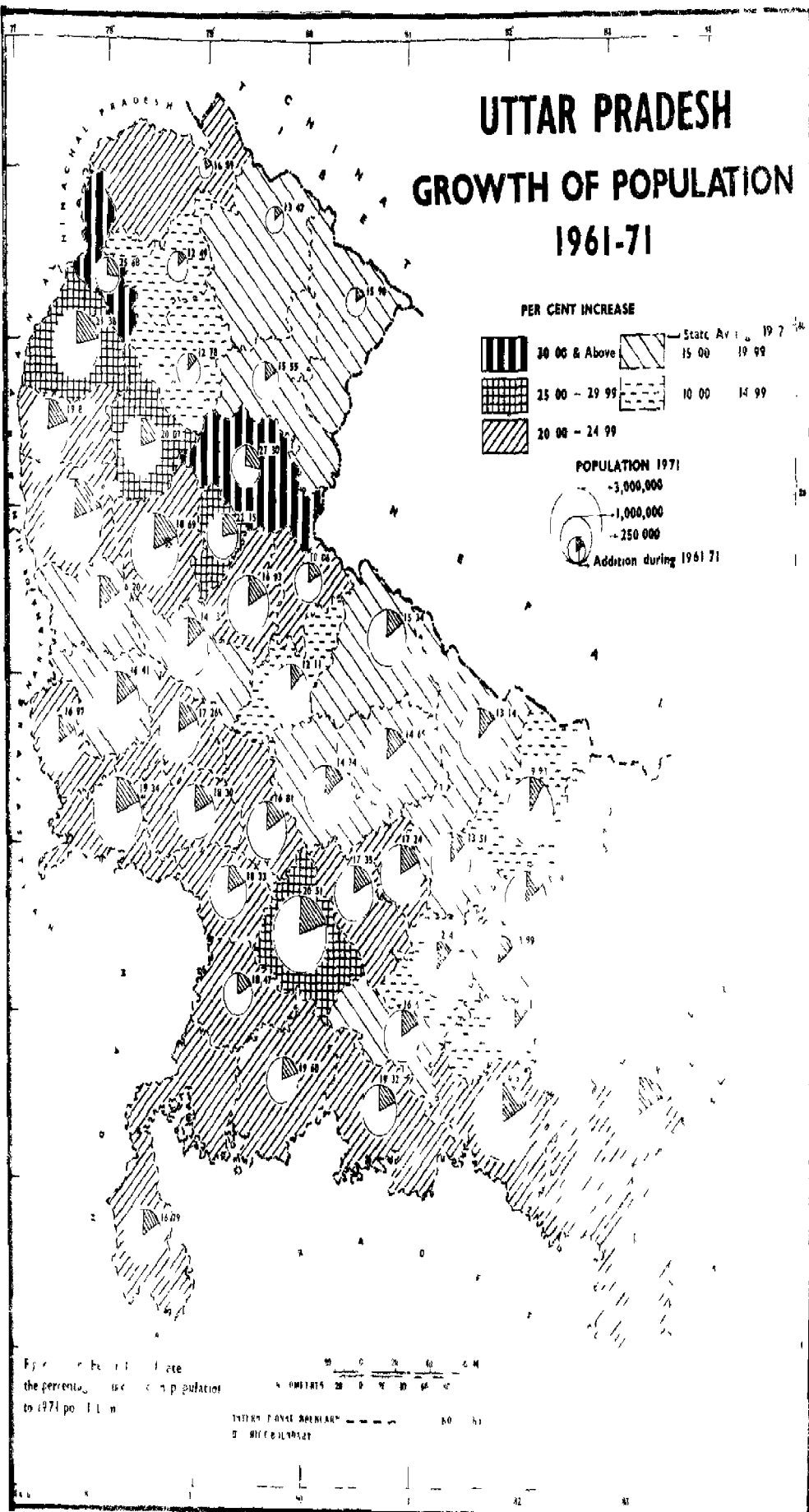
Decadal percentage variation i.e. the increase or decrease of persons per hundred population in a decade is given in the table below for seven decades 1901 to 1970. The last column shows the per cent growth during the period 1901–70. It would be clear that State average of 19.78 per cent for the decade 1961–70 is shown in only 3 districts namely Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Fatehpur. 24 districts show lower while 27 show higher rate of growth than the State. The highest three are Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Rampur and lowest are Basti, Pratapgarh and Gonda. Incidentally the highest per cent increase during (1901–70) is shown by Dehra Dun and Naini Tal followed by Kanpur. Shahjahanpur and Bara Banki have the lowest per cent increase during this period.

To sum up, working on the State average of growth rate, every year, the population of Uttar Pradesh increases by 1.46 million persons. This is equal to the population of Mainpuri District. Does it give you any satisfaction to know that we have added the combined population of Sweden and Switzerland in last ten years?

# UTTAR PRADESH

## GROWTH OF POPULATION

### 1961-71





**TABLE 9**  
*Districtwise Decadal Variation in Population of Uttar Pradesh*

| State/District       | Decades |         |         |         |         |         |         |              |  |  |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--|--|
|                      | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | 1901-71      |  |  |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> | — .97   | —3.08   | +6.66   | +13.57  | +11.82  | +16.66  | +19.78  | <b>81.68</b> |  |  |
| 1. Uttarkashi        | +11.88  | +5.85   | +9.79   | +13.67  | +3.69   | +15.82  | +20.33  | 113.56       |  |  |
| 2. Chamoli           | +11.69  | +1.16   | +10.04  | +12.78  | +6.23   | +16.67  | +15.58  | 100.84       |  |  |
| 3. Tehri-Garhwal     | +11.88  | +5.85   | +9.78   | +13.67  | +3.72   | +13.53  | +14.28  | 98.86        |  |  |
| 4. Garhwal           | +11.69  | +1.16   | +10.04  | +12.78  | +6.23   | +14.12  | +14.66  | 94.89        |  |  |
| 5. Pithoragarh       | +15.88  | +0.90   | +9.99   | +17.83  | +12.46  | +18.54  | +19.03  | 140.44       |  |  |
| 6. Almora            | +15.88  | +0.90   | +9.99   | +17.83  | +12.46  | +15.05  | +18.41  | 132.14       |  |  |
| 7. Naini Tal         | —0.15   | —14.42  | +0.15   | +5.26   | +14.92  | +73.10  | +37.57  | 146.51       |  |  |
| 8. Bijnor            | +3.33   | —8.15   | +12.85  | +8.95   | +8.13   | +21.01  | +25.12  | 91.02        |  |  |
| 9. Moradabad         | +5.95   | —5.11   | +7.12   | +14.72  | +12.75  | +19.74  | +23.07  | 105.14       |  |  |
| 10. Budaun           | +2.74   | —7.46   | +3.56   | +15.03  | +7.64   | +12.83  | +16.60  | 60.40        |  |  |

| State/District    | Decades |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |    |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|----|
|                   | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | 1901-71 |  |    |
| 11. Rampur        | -0.27   | -14.44  | +2.64   | +2.81   | +13.87  | +25.27  | +28.46  | 65.01   |  |    |
| 12. Bareilly      | +0.42   | -7.38   | +5.77   | +9.68   | +7.91   | +16.51  | +20.38  | 63.31   |  |    |
| 13. Pilibhit      | +3.67   | -11.49  | +3.99   | +9.33   | +2.79   | +22.18  | +22.05  | 59.93   |  |    |
| 14. Shahjahanpur  | +2.53   | -11.16  | +5.75   | +8.68   | +2.14   | +12.53  | +13.79  | 36.89   |  |    |
| 15. Dehra Dun     | +15.25  | +3.59   | +8.48   | +15.63  | +36.08  | +18.61  | +34.57  | 225.31  |  | 34 |
| 16. Saharanpur    | -5.62   | -4.97   | +11.37  | +12.99  | +14.67  | +19.34  | +27.20  | 96.44   |  |    |
| 17. Muzaffarnagar | -7.82   | -1.64   | +12.68  | +18.12  | +15.61  | +18.26  | +24.73  | 105.79  |  |    |
| 18. Meerut        | -1.35   | -0.31   | +6.89   | +18.39  | +20.28  | +18.92  | +24.11  | 121.04  |  |    |
| 19. Bulandshahr   | -1.26   | -5.04   | +6.63   | +15.86  | +13.87  | +15.84  | +19.34  | 82.35   |  |    |
| 20. Aligarh       | -2.93   | -8.92   | +10.36  | +17.15  | +12.45  | +14.37  | +19.63  | 75.87   |  |    |
| 21. Mathura       | -13.97  | -5.70   | +7.86   | +20.80  | +12.45  | +17.43  | +20.45  | 68.13   |  |    |
| 22. Agra          | -3.66   | -9.56   | +13.44  | +23.02  | +16.52  | +24.03  | +23.98  | 117.87  |  |    |

|     |             |       |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----|-------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 23. | Etah        | +0.87 | —4.78 | +3.71  | +14.44 | +14.18 | +15.59 | +20.87 | 81.86  |
| 24. | Mainpuri    | —3.83 | —6.22 | +0.21  | +16.40 | +13.90 | +18.82 | +22.41 | 74.30  |
| 25. | Farrukhabad | —2.77 | —4.82 | +4.50  | +8.80  | +14.34 | +18.54 | +20.22 | 71.44  |
| 26. | Etawah      | —5.79 | —3.50 | +1.70  | +18.40 | +9.90  | +21.79 | +22.46 | 79.44  |
| 27. | Kanpur      | —9.26 | +0.56 | +5.54  | +28.38 | +24.65 | +22.76 | +25.81 | 138.00 |
| 28. | Fatehpur    | —1.38 | —3.63 | +5.58  | +17.15 | +12.65 | +18.06 | +19.94 | 87.52  |
| 29. | Allahabad   | —1.56 | —4.27 | +6.20  | +21.46 | +13.01 | +19.29 | +20.46 | 97.38  |
| 30. | Jhansi      | +9.71 | —9.93 | +13.21 | +12.22 | +5.61  | +23.54 | +20.19 | 96.85  |
| 31. | Jalaun      | +1.68 | 0.00  | +4.85  | +14.02 | +7.39  | +19.80 | +22.67 | 91.85  |
| 32. | Hamirpur    | +2.00 | —4.21 | +6.79  | +13.79 | +2.67  | +19.57 | +24.39 | 81.31  |
| 33. | Banda       | +4.20 | —6.57 | +6.31  | +15.51 | +6.76  | +20.69 | +23.96 | 90.94  |
| 34. | Kheri       | +5.97 | —4.77 | +3.39  | +8.42  | +3.35  | +18.90 | +18.13 | 64.24  |
| 35. | Sitapur     | —3.09 | —4.32 | +7.13  | +10.82 | +6.73  | +15.94 | +17.18 | 59.63  |
| 36. | Hardoi      | +2.59 | —3.29 | +3.97  | +9.97  | +9.88  | +15.54 | +17.57 | 69.33  |

| State/District | Decades |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | 1901-71 |
| 37. Unnao      | -6.73   | -10.08  | +4.46   | +12.14  | +11.20  | +14.97  | +21.00  | 52.00   |
| 38. Lucknow    | -3.63   | -5.24   | +8.72   | +20.60  | +18.78  | +18.68  | +20.84  | 103.95  |
| 39. Rae Bareli | -1.63   | -7.89   | +4.04   | +9.35   | +8.65   | +13.68  | +14.27  | 45.48   |
| 40. Bahraich   | -0.37   | +1.67   | +6.66   | +9.17   | +8.53   | +11.63  | +15.14  | 64.52   |
| 41. Gonda      | +0.64   | +4.31   | +6.96   | +9.11   | +9.18   | +10.43  | +10.04  | 64.02   |
| 42. Bara Banki | -8.09   | -4.97   | +3.31   | +9.28   | +8.75   | +12.23  | +15.63  | 39.15   |
| 43. Faizabad   | -5.81   | +1.55   | +2.81   | +9.51   | +12.30  | +10.52  | +17.90  | 57.59   |
| 44. Sultanpur  | -3.27   | -4.21   | +4.74   | +4.75   | +16.44  | +9.28   | +16.27  | 50.41   |
| 45. Pratapgarh | -1.41   | -4.97   | +5.98   | +14.96  | +6.78   | +13.14  | +13.62  | 56.67   |
| 46. Basti      | -0.85   | +5.18   | +7.94   | +5.18   | +9.24   | +10.04  | +13.65  | 61.73   |
| 47. Gorakhpur  | +8.97   | +2.02   | +11.69  | +10.67  | +12.29  | +14.59  | +18.44  | 109.40  |
| 48. Deoria     | +8.90   | +2.08   | +6.78   | +11.53  | +6.74   | +12.96  | +18.41  | 89.03   |

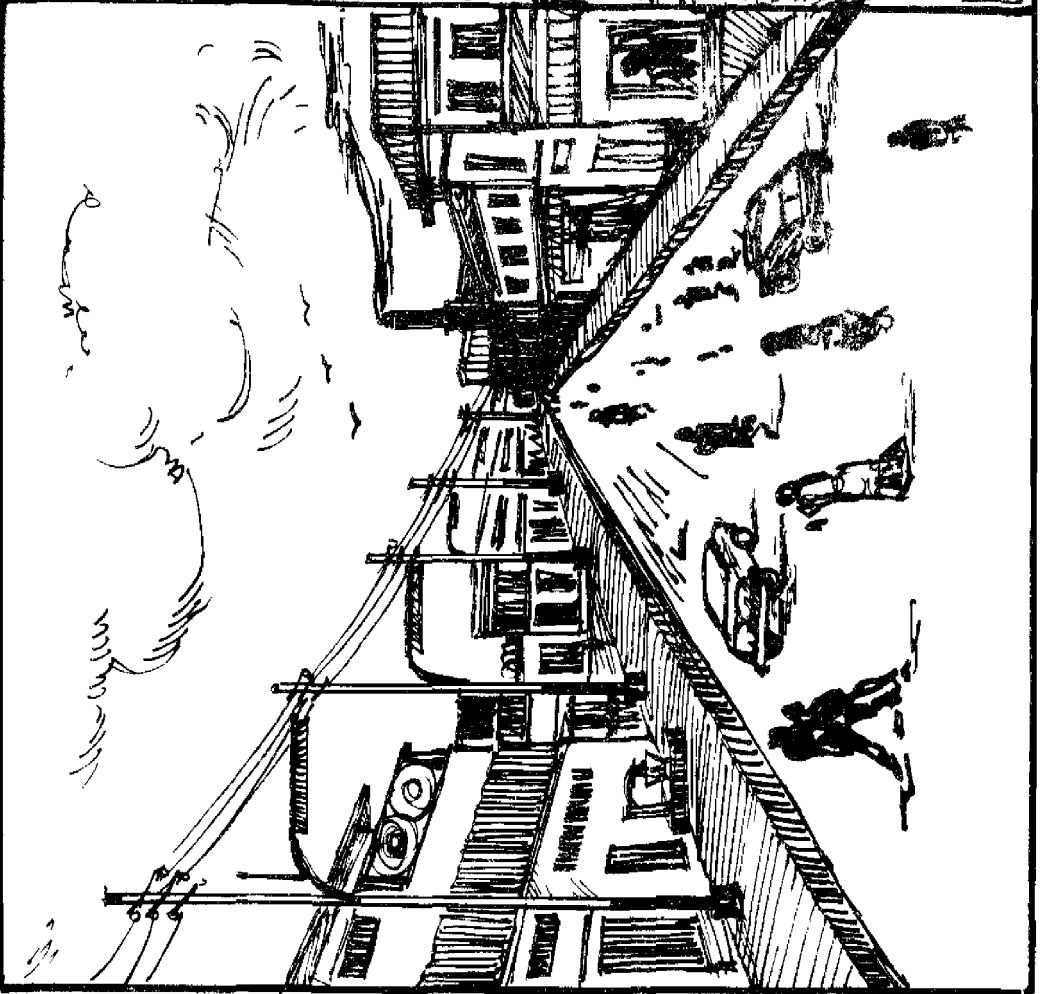
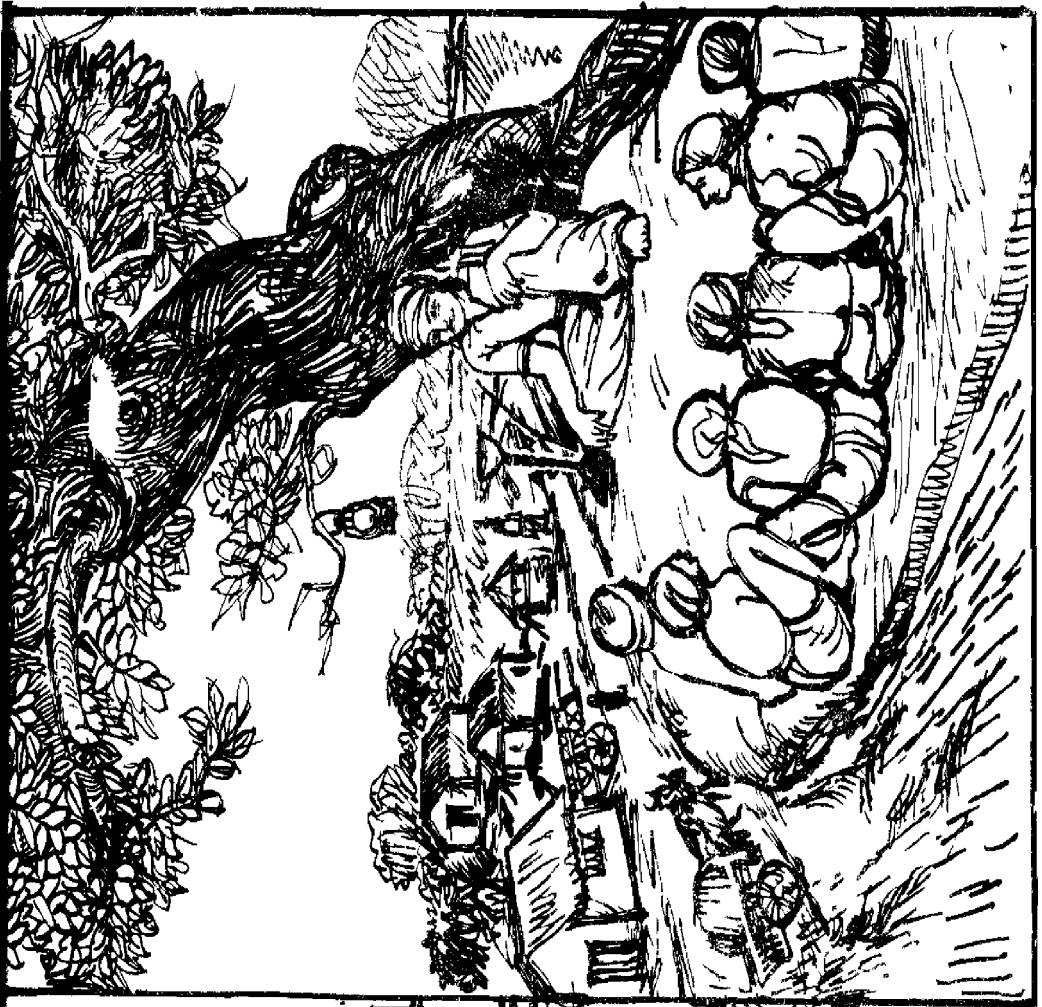
|     |          |        |       |       |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----|----------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 49. | Azamgarh | -3.58  | +2.40 | +2.81 | +15.98 | +15.33 | +14.31 | +18.66 | 84.16  |
| 50. | Jaunpur  | -3.86  | -0.14 | +7.00 | +12.24 | +9.35  | +14.01 | +16.10 | 66.89  |
| 51. | Ballia   | -14.26 | -1.75 | +9.88 | +15.46 | +13.37 | +12.10 | +18.22 | 60.59  |
| 52. | Ghazipur | -8.11  | -0.88 | +5.55 | +19.44 | +15.82 | +15.83 | +15.90 | 78.55  |
| 53. | Varanasi | +0.52  | +1.58 | +7.06 | +18.64 | +18.47 | +19.43 | +20.62 | 121.31 |
| 54. | Mirzapur | -1.05  | -0.08 | +8.87 | +14.15 | +13.04 | +22.82 | +23.59 | 110.83 |

## CHAPTER III

## VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

It is customary to divide population, at a Census, into two broad categories viz. Urban and Rural. Out of 88.3 million people in our State as many as 75.9 million live in villages while only 1.24 million live in towns. In other words we can say that out of every hundred inhabitants eighty-six reside in villages and fourteen in towns. For our country as a whole this proportion is eighty village to twenty town dwellers. It is thus apparent that population living in villages constitute the majority in our State as well as in our country.

Have you ever thought why it is so? For a clear understanding of the above we must understand how the village came into being and how it developed. Early cave man, was afraid of the elements and did not have fixed abodes. It was perhaps only after he tamed animals and learnt agriculture, that the early men composed themselves to settle together. Availability of land for agriculture and pasturage, water source and defence against sudden attacks of wild beasts and other tribes men were the pre-conditions for the selection of sites for such settlements. These settlements were originally family habitations. The different necessities which caused the individual habitations to come together to form a village often gave a village a distinct character, as can be observed, in settlement patterns in our State, which are of two types (i) Shapeless clusters of massive or light kind (ii) Dispersed clusters and isolated homesteads. The former are generally found in plains, largest of these exist in the alluvial tracts with houses constructed on an elevation to ward off floods. The latter are observed in hills and in district Mirzapur. The original settlers of these villages were cultivators and cattle rearers. With im-



proved agriculture the village group became self sufficient in food. The arts and crafts developed and an artisan class came into being. The artisans were paid in kind and so felt no necessity to share the cultivation and had no difficulty in living at some distance from the fields. These habitations became 'Hamlets' of the main village.

The population thus went on concentrating. With habitation fixed and agriculture developing, the next step was the release of some of the population from the necessity of working on land. It had to be possible, for a part of the population, to produce enough to feed all the population. And from that time onwards, it has been improvement in agricultural methods and the increase in per capita agricultural productivity, that has created a surplus of population which could leave the land and follow other pursuits. Cities thus grew with gradual accumulation of people who specialised in business, trade, learning and industry. The concentration in these cities grew in proportion to the number of functions combined in the city. Thus if the capital of the kingdom was also the centre of commerce, the centre of industry and centre of recreation it occupied an extremely dominant position. Industrial revolution which led to advances in technology ushered in new urban concentrations in the West. The new regions were not hampered by the necessity of slow evolution from densely settled peasant agriculturism to modern industrialism. In our country the industrialisation did not bring about the degree of urbanisation as it did in the West and growth of urban areas was slow. This fact, accounts for the major part of our population still residing in villages.

We have stated above, that it is customary to divide the population into 'Rural' and 'Urban' at a census. You may ask, why is it customary? Well, it is so because



there are a number of variables and contrasts between the rural and urban population. Rural society presents a sharp contrast to urban society. Outstanding in the former is the preponderance of the agricultural occupations, a low density of population, small population aggregates, a high degree of ethnic and cultural homogeneity and great territorial, occupational and social stability. Urban society shows the opposite extremes of all these. We have already dealt with the growth and development of 'Village' and 'Urban' areas and have also dealt with the various factors responsible for it. Historical, political, cultural and administrative considerations are also responsible for 'Rural', 'Urban' classification.

Urbanisation is a process of population concentration. The proportion of population living in cities and towns to the total population, is the measure of urbanisation. The process of urbanisation has long been recognised as a concomitant of social and economic development. The dynamic factors in modern society namely Government, industry, foreign trade, the professions and science and technology are all urban in their bias and these lead to a certain degree of progressiveness in addition to higher incomes and some diversified opportunities for both production and consumption in urban areas. Urbanisation has become *sine-qua-non* of progress. Towns serve as centres for the spread of knowledge, education and technology. They also influence the growth and socio-economic life of the areas around. All towns do not, however, show the above traits, some of these develop merely as parasites on the countryside without making much contribution. Interaction of the 'Rural' and 'Urban' life is an interesting study. The Registrar General's Office proposes to conduct a survey in about 200 small towns of India. These surveys, when completed are expected to provide an authentic picture

of the role the towns play in the socio-economic progress of the society.

The population, as has been stated above, is classified as 'Rural' and 'Urban' in every country. We have also stated the reasons for doing so. It normally follows, that all the countries must be adopting uniform definition in the above classification. Actually it is not so. The different countries of the world express so much individuality in this respect that there is no uniform definition. It would be interesting, however, to reproduce the definitions of 'Urban' adopted by some of the countries.

#### *United Kingdom*

*England and Wales*—Area classified as urban for local Government purpose i.e., country boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts. *Northern Ireland* : Administrative country boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts. *Scotland*—Cities and all boroughs.

#### *Canada*

Cities, towns and villages of 1,000 or more inhabitants, whether incorporated or unincorporated including urbanised fringes of cities classed as metropolitan areas and other major urban areas. Also including urbanised fringes of certain smaller cities if the population of the city and its urban fringes was 10,000 or more.

#### *France*

Communes containing an agglomeration of more than 2,000 inhabitants living in contiguous houses or with not more than 200 metres between houses, and communes of which the major part of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of this nature.

#### *United States*

Places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages and towns (except towns in New

England, New York and Wisconsin) ; the densely settled urban fringe whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanised areas ; towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as sub-divisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile ; countries in States other than New England States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons per square mile ; unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

#### *Japan*

Urban municipalities (shi and ku of Tokyo-to) usually having 30,000 or more inhabitants and which may include some rural area as well as urban cluster.

#### *U. S. S. R.*

Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such by each of the constituent Republics, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or non-agricultural workers and their families.

#### *United Arab Republic*

Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismaillia, Suez, Frontier governorate and capitals of other governorates as well as district (markaz) capitals.

#### *Ceylon*

Areas which statutorily declared as coming within the purview of municipal urban or town councils (3 types of local authorities) are taken as urban while all other areas are taken as rural.

#### *Pakistan*

(1) All areas having Town Committees under the Basic Democracies Order were treated as urban.

(2) Concentrations of population in continuous collections of house possessing one or more of the following characteristics :

(a) Those where the community sense is well-developed and the community maintains public utilities such as roads, street lighting, water supply arrangements etc.

(b) Centres of trade and commerce with a population substantially non-agricultural or having a non-agricultural labour concentration.

(c) Those possessing a markedly high literacy rate or which are civil stations.

### *India*

The definition of "Urban" adopted at the Indian Census is as follows :

(a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation Cantonment or Notified Area.

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :

(i) a minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population is non-agricultural.

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (i.e. 1,000 per square mile).

In marginal cases the Director of State concerned had some discretion to categorise areas as 'Urban' or 'Rural'.

The fairly strict definition of an urban area had started to be adopted in India from the 1961 Census.

In the earlier Censuses the definition was very liberal and it was left entirely to the discretion of local authorities. So much so, it was sarcastically put that at some of the earlier Censuses in the pre-independence era, some Princely States of India, in order to lay a claim to respectability, were inclined to treat any village with a lamp post as an urban centre.

Entirely satisfactory comparison cannot be made with other highly urbanised countries of the world, on account of adoption of different concepts of urban areas. The total urban inhabitants in our country, who number 109 million exceed the number of their counter-parts in industrially advanced countries like United Kingdom (38.4 million), Canada (14.7 million), France (34.8 million) and Japan (66.9 million). In terms of urbanisation, which is the proportion of population living in urban areas to the total population, however, we are lagging behind with only about 20 per cent of our population living in urban areas. Thus while India has a huge aggregate urban population, it forms only a small portion of the whole. While the towns grow the rural population seems nowhere to diminish. It is so on account of a predominantly agricultural economy. When the pressure on land increases the rural unemployed are pushed out to urban areas. The latter grow on account of this migration from the rural areas. Rural to urban migration is by far the major component of urbanisation. It is the chief mechanism by which all of the world's great urbanisation trends have been accomplished. In India urbanisation has proceeded from lack of demand in rural area rather than on account of pull exerted by the industrialised urban area as has happened in other advanced countries. It will not be far from the truth to say that industrialisation and urbanisation so stably married in the West have just started courting in India.

TABLE I

*Statement showing the Proportion of Urban Population to Total Population in some Selected Countries*

| Country     | Total Population | Total Urban Population | Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1           | 2                | 3                      | 4                                                  |
| U. K.       | 48,987,700       | 38,425,340             | 78.4                                               |
| Canada      | 20,014,880       | 14,726,759             | 73.6                                               |
| France      | 49,654,556       | 34,751,364             | 70.0                                               |
| U. S. A.    | 179,323,175      | 125,268,750            | 69.9                                               |
| Japan       | 98,274,961       | 66,918,621             | 68.1                                               |
| U. S. S. R. | 241,748,000      | 136,000,000            | 56.3                                               |
| U. A. R.    | 33,329,000       | 14,015,000             | 42.1                                               |
| India       | 547,949,809      | 109,094,309            | 19.9                                               |
| Ceylon      | 10,582,064       | 2,016,285              | 19.1                                               |
| Pakistan    | 114,188,612      | 14,981,546             | 13.1                                               |

It is clear that India occupies a fairly low position in the degree of urbanisation. Let us see whether the urbanisation is same in all States of India or there are variations. The percentages of urban population to the total population for the country as a whole and for each State and Union Territory are given below.

TABLE 2

*Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population in States/  
Union Territories of India.*

| State/Union Territory                      | Total Population   | Total Urban Population | Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>INDIA</b>                               | <b>547,949,809</b> | <b>109,094,309</b>     | <b>19.91</b>                                       |
| <i>States</i>                              |                    |                        |                                                    |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh                          | 43,502,708         | 8,402,527              | 19.31                                              |
| 2. Assam                                   | 14,957,542         | 1,326,981              | 8.87                                               |
| 3. Bihar                                   | 56,353,369         | 5,633,966              | 10.00                                              |
| 4. Gujarat                                 | 26,697,475         | 7,496,500              | 28.08                                              |
| 5. Haryana                                 | 10,036,808         | 1,772,959              | 17.66                                              |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh                        | 3,460,434          | 241,890                | 6.99                                               |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir                       | 4,616,632          | 858,221                | 18.59                                              |
| 8. Kerala                                  | 21,347,375         | 3,466,449              | 16.24                                              |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh                          | 41,654,119         | 6,784,767              | 16.29                                              |
| 10. Maharashtra                            | 50,412,235         | 15,711,211             | 31.17                                              |
| 11. Manipur                                | 1,072,753          | 141,492                | 13.19                                              |
| 12. Meghalaya                              | 1,011,699          | 147,170                | 14.55                                              |
| 13. Mysore                                 | 29,299,014         | 7,122,093              | 24.31                                              |
| 14. Nagaland                               | 516,449            | 51,394                 | 9.95                                               |
| 15. Orissa                                 | 21,944,615         | 1,845,395              | 8.41                                               |
| 16. Punjab                                 | 13,551,060         | 3,216,179              | 23.73                                              |
| 17. Rajasthan                              | 25,765,806         | 4,543,761              | 17.63                                              |
| 18. Tamil Nadu                             | 41,199,168         | 12,464,834             | 30.26                                              |
| 19. Tripura                                | 1,556,342          | 162,360                | 10.43                                              |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh                          | 88,341,144         | 12,388,596             | 14.02                                              |
| 21. West Bengal                            | 44,312,011         | 10,967,033             | 24.75                                              |
| <i>Union Territories</i>                   |                    |                        |                                                    |
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 115,133            | 26,218                 | 22.77                                              |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh                       | 467,511            | 17,288                 | 3.70                                               |
| 3. Chandigarh                              | 257,251            | 232,940                | 90.55                                              |
| 4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | 74,170             | ..                     | ..                                                 |
| 5. Delhi                                   | 4,065,698          | 3,647,023              | 89.70                                              |
| 6. Goa, Daman and Diu                      | 857,771            | 226,774                | 26.44                                              |
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 31,810             | ..                     | ..                                                 |
| 8. Pondicherry                             | 471,707            | 198,288                | 42.04                                              |

Leaving aside the Union Territories, the most urbanised State in India is Maharashtra 31.17 per cent, closely followed by Tamil Nadu 30.26 per cent. The third position is occupied by Gujarat 28.08 per cent. Industrialisation along with other factors have brought about this comparatively greater concentration of population in urban centres in these States. The least urbanised State is Himachal Pradesh 6.99 per cent. The position of Union Territories is not strictly comparable with the States. The Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh are almost entirely urban. The least urbanised among the Union Territories is Arunachal Pradesh 3.70 per cent. (Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands have no urban population). Uttar Pradesh with 14 per cent urbanisation occupies fourteenth place among the States. Its degree of urbanisation is even lower than that for India as a whole (19.9 per cent). At the beginning of this century our State had higher degree of urbanisation than India, it became equal in 1911 and thereafter went down. The pace of urbanisation has been slow in our country and still slower in our State.

TABLE 3

*Urbanisation in India and Uttar Pradesh*

| Year | India | Uttar Pradesh |
|------|-------|---------------|
| 1901 | 10.8  | 11.1          |
| 1911 | 10.3  | 10.2          |
| 1921 | 11.2  | 10.6          |
| 1931 | 12.0  | 11.2          |
| 1941 | 13.9  | 12.4          |
| 1951 | 17.3  | 13.6          |
| 1961 | 18.0  | 12.8          |
| 1971 | 19.9  | 14.0          |



The broad classification of population into urban and rural clearly indicates that these are two mutually exclusive terms and so what is not 'urban' is 'rural'. The 'Rural' at once brings into focus the village — a cluster of houses, in one or more groups, with surrounding agricultural fields whose inhabitants are regarded by themselves as well as by others as a distinctive social unit. Its identity being marked by a distinctive local name which it gets from the main cluster, while a few subsidiary clusters, known as hamlets, are strewn about. This is our concept of a village, which has been recognised as a socio-political unit since ancient times. A village has, however, always defied a uniformly accepted definition, mainly because of varying conditions of rural habitation in different parts of the country. We have to-day a revenue village which was primarily formed on account of administrative expediency. Revenue village or MAUZA is a settled area with well defined boundaries, for which village records have been prepared. The basic rural unit termed as 'The village' adopted in this State for the present census is the Revenue village or 'MAUZA'. Besides revenue Mauzas, the forest tracts not included within the boundaries of a revenue Mauza have also been entered as a village. This population is not very large and major part of it consists of temporary residents. At some places of commercial, industrial or administrative importance, a concentration springs up occupying portions of two or more revenue Mauzas. Such a place, though bearing a name quite different from that of the constituent revenue Mauzas does not attain any independent status. These *abadi* sites have also been treated as census villages. Some town areas which do not have urban characteristics were also treated as census villages. Thus the number of census towns are slightly less than those recognised as such by the State, while as the number of census villages may be slightly

more than revenue Mauzas on account of the reasons enumerated above. Generally speaking it is much more common at each successive census for village to be reclassified as towns rather than the other way round.

All these villages or Mauzas are not inhabited. In our State, out of a total of 124,593 villages as many as 12,032 are uninhabited which give a percentage of 9.66. These uninhabited villages, which are units of area recognised for revenue purposes do not have human dwellings. These are called GHAIR ABAD and may be entirely uncultivated or partly cultivated, cultivators coming from adjoining or neighbouring villages. A new and increasing tendency, on the part of the cultivator, to leave the main site and settle in new hamlet near his fields, is observed in big villages. This may be a sequence of tenuous social life which has been further corroded by frequent elections and *party-bandi* in the village. The emergence of 'Hamlets', gives an insight into the socio-economic conditions prevalent in the village.

All the villages in the State, and even within a district are not of the same size, either in area or population. The villages can be broadly divided into small, medium, large and very large, depending on the size of the population.

The division has been made for convenience and has no statutory sanctity. Following table gives the total number of villages in each of the above classes and proportion to the total and the proportion of population residing in a particular class to total.

TABLE 4

*Villages by their size class and proportion of population covered by each size class*

| Size/class                                 | Villages by their size class and proportion of population |                                   |                              |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                            | No. of villages                                           | Per cent to total no. of villages | Per cent to Total population |
| 1. Small (population less than 500).       | 62,212                                                    | 55.27                             | 19.22                        |
| 2. Medium (population 500-1999).           | 44,376                                                    | 39.42                             | 55.46                        |
| 3. Large (population 2000—4999).           | 5,400                                                     | 4.80                              | 20.03                        |
| 4. Very Large (population 5000 and above). | 573                                                       | 0.51                              | 5.29                         |

It would be clear from the above table that largest number of villages in our State are in 'small' class followed by those in 'medium' class. The proportion of population does not follow the pattern of villages. The largest portion of population is accounted for by medium villages.

The picture as seen above is not uniform for whole of State. The distribution of population by different size classes in the districts of the State has its own peculiarities. The hill districts of the State except Naini Tal and including Dehra Dun have majority of their population in small villages. Rest of the State except districts Muzaffarnagar and Meerut, have the majority of population resident in 'Medium' villages. In Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts 'Large' villages account for the majority of population. The 'Large', 'Very Large' villages account for majority of population in Meerut Division. The table 5 gives the distribution of population by size of villages for each administrative division of the State.

TABLE 5

*Size class of villages and percentage of population covered by  
in different administrative divisions of Uttar Pradesh*

| Name of Division | Small | Medium | Large | Very large |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|------------|
| 1. Garhwal       | 82.24 | 16.35  | 0.18  | 1.23       |
| 2. Kumaon        | 61.99 | 31.88  | 5.23  | 0.90       |
| 3. Rohilkhand    | 20.64 | 60.00  | 13.82 | 5.54       |
| 4. Meerut        | 6.08  | 46.26  | 35.03 | 12.63      |
| 5. Agra          | 9.14  | 53.70  | 29.24 | 7.92       |
| 6. Allahabad     | 14.63 | 58.11  | 22.22 | 5.04       |
| 7. Jhansi        | 14.45 | 56.75  | 23.00 | 5.80       |
| 8. Lucknow       | 14.77 | 59.12  | 21.32 | 4.79       |
| 9. Faizabad      | 18.12 | 63.83  | 16.20 | 1.84       |
| 10. Gorakhpur    | 26.16 | 55.14  | 15.43 | 3.26       |
| 11. Varanasi     | 23.25 | 55.17  | 16.66 | 4.92       |

The distribution of population gives distinct characteristics about Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions of the hills, Meerut Division of Western plain and rest of Uttar Pradesh. The population of village depends primarily on the area of cultivable land and its quality. The topography of land in hills, small terraced fields with only a veneer of fertile soil at the top coupled with lack of irrigation facilities account for small habitations. Large fertile tracts, regular water supply and good climate accounts for larger habitations in Meerut Division in particular and Western Uttar Pradesh in general. The gregariousness of people can not, however, be satisfactorily accounted for on the above considerations alone. The historical and geographical factors would account for the growth of village of a particular population size. The average number of inhabited villages for a district in our State comes to 2,084. The highest number is in Basti with 6,942 villages and lowest in Uttarkashi 672 only. The average population of 675 per village is exceeded in 33 of the 54 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The

lowest average of 160 is in district Garhwal and highest average of 1,699 in district Meerut. Number of villages in the districts and average population of a village is shown in the following table.

TABLE 6

*Total number of villages, Rural population and average size of a village in districts of Uttar Pradesh*

| State/Division/District    | Total number of villages (Inhabited) | Total rural population | Average size of a village |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1                          | 2                                    | 3                      | 4                         |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>       | <b>112,561</b>                       | <b>75,952,548</b>      | <b>675</b>                |
| <i>Garhwal Division</i>    | 7,354                                | 1,327,193              | 180                       |
| 1. Uttarkashi              | 672                                  | 141,785                | 211                       |
| 2. Chamoli                 | 1,488                                | 280,365                | 188                       |
| 3. Tehri-Garhwal           | 1,958                                | 386,862                | 198                       |
| 4. Garhwal                 | 3,236                                | 518,181                | 160                       |
| <i>Kumaon Division</i>     | 6,889                                | 1,627,932              | 236                       |
| 5. Pithoragarh             | 1,542                                | 301,805                | 196                       |
| 6. Almora                  | 3,576                                | 710,926                | 199                       |
| 7. Naini Tal               | 1,771                                | 615,201                | 347                       |
| <i>Rohilkhand Division</i> | 12,633                               | 8,412,212              | 666                       |
| 8. Bijnor                  | 2,102                                | 1,220,483              | 581                       |
| 9. Moradabad               | 2,459                                | 1,851,714              | 753                       |
| 10. Budaun                 | 1,814                                | 1,492,096              | 823                       |
| 11. Rampur                 | 1,092                                | 725,164                | 664                       |
| 12. Bareilly               | 1,922                                | 1,383,369              | 720                       |
| 13. Pilibhit               | 1,156                                | 649,304                | 562                       |
| 14. Shahjahanpur           | 2,088                                | 1,090,082              | 522                       |
| <i>Meerut Division</i>     | 6,420                                | 7,776,932              | 1,211                     |
| 15. Dehra Dun              | 767                                  | 305,529                | 398                       |
| 16. Saharanpur             | 1,688                                | 1,572,027              | 931                       |
| 17. Muzaffarnagar          | 927                                  | 1,552,474              | 1,675                     |
| 18. Meerut                 | 1,501                                | 2,549,967              | 1,699                     |
| 19. Bulandshahr            | 1,537                                | 1,796,935              | 1,169                     |
| <i>Agra Division</i>       | 6,693                                | 7,015,936              | 1,048                     |
| 20. Aligarh                | 1,717                                | 1,734,798              | 1,010                     |
| 21. Mathura                | 884                                  | 1,077,512              | 1,219                     |

| 1                         | 2             | 3                 | 4          |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| 22. Agra                  | 1,182         | 1,463,402         | 1,238      |
| 23. Etah                  | 1,524         | 1,416,712         | 930        |
| 24. Mainpuri              | 1,386         | 1,323,512         | 955        |
| <i>Allahabad Division</i> | <i>9,884</i>  | <i>8,008,458</i>  | <i>810</i> |
| 25. Farrukhabad           | 1,626         | 1,387,028         | 853        |
| 26. Etawah                | 1,477         | 1,306,008         | 884        |
| 27. Kanpur                | 1,898         | 1,713,901         | 903        |
| 28. Fatehpur              | 1,352         | 1,206,346         | 892        |
| 29. Allahabad             | 3,531         | 2,395,175         | 678        |
| <i>Jhansi Division</i>    | <i>4,544</i>  | <i>3,661,945</i>  | <i>806</i> |
| 30. Jhansi                | 1,450         | 985,761           | 680        |
| 31. Jalaun                | 957           | 701,666           | 733        |
| 32. Hamirpur              | 930           | 890,259           | 957        |
| 33. Banda                 | 1,207         | 1,084,259         | 898        |
| <i>Lucknow Division</i>   | <i>10,233</i> | <i>8,539,905</i>  | <i>835</i> |
| 34. Kheri                 | 1,670         | 1,394,247         | 835        |
| 35. Sitapur               | 2,329         | 1,742,325         | 748        |
| 36. Hardoi                | 1,879         | 1,703,350         | 907        |
| 37. Unnao                 | 1,699         | 1,446,198         | 851        |
| 38. Lucknow               | 907           | 794,376           | 876        |
| 39. Rae Bareli            | 1,749         | 1,459,409         | 834        |
| <i>Faizabad Division</i>  | <i>14,085</i> | <i>10,086,278</i> | <i>716</i> |
| 40. Bahraich              | 1,884         | 1,624,490         | 862        |
| 41. Gonda                 | 2,814         | 2,171,913         | 772        |
| 42. Bara Banki            | 2,047         | 1,541,380         | 753        |
| 43. Faizabad              | 2,654         | 1,743,099         | 657        |
| 44. Sultanpur             | 2,491         | 1,610,598         | 647        |
| 45. Pratapgarh            | 2,195         | 1,394,798         | 635        |
| <i>Gorakhpur Division</i> | <i>19,538</i> | <i>11,144,668</i> | <i>570</i> |
| 46. Basti                 | 6,942         | 2,908,791         | 419        |
| 47. Gorakhpur             | 4,094         | 2,798,019         | 683        |
| 48. Deoria                | 3,559         | 2,729,241         | 767        |
| 49. Azamgarh              | 4,943         | 2,708,617         | 548        |
| <i>Varanasi Division</i>  | <i>14,288</i> | <i>8,351,089</i>  | <i>584</i> |
| 50. Jaunpur               | 3,226         | 1,880,872         | 583        |
| 51. Ballia                | 1,912         | 1,516,175         | 793        |
| 52. Ghazipur              | 2,510         | 1,462,654         | 583        |
| 53. Varanasi              | 3,647         | 2,135,685         | 586        |
| 54. Mirzapur              | 2,993         | 1,355,703         | 453        |

Our State as a whole is urbanised to the extent of 14 per cent. The physical features, lack of industry and high density of rural population are some of the reasons for this low rate of urbanisation. The degree of urbanisation differs from district to district, from as high as 50.90 per cent in Lucknow to as low as 1.96 per cent in Pratapgarh. Sixteen districts in the State have higher, while the rest have lower degree of urbanisation than the State average. All the districts showing higher urbanisation than the State average, except districts Naini Tal and Bijnor, have class I cities. District Lucknow, the most urbanised district, combines the Administrative, Educational, Industrial and Business characteristics. Dehra Dun the next urbanised is administrative in character. Besides the usual district offices many important offices of the Government of India viz. Survey of India, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Military Academy and State Forest Research Institute are located there. Mussoorie is a tourist resort in that district. This coupled with low density rural area accounts for its high urbanisation. Kanpur which is third in order of urbanisation is not only the industrial and commercial metropolis of the State, but also a leading manufacturing city of North India. The districts in Western Uttar Pradesh have comparatively higher urbanisation than the Eastern Uttar Pradesh and hill districts, with the exception of Kanpur. Allahabad, Varanasi, Jhansi and Naini Tal districts.

The reasons for this are lack of industrial, trade or commercial centres in these regions. The comparative figures for 1961–1971 indicate that districts Lucknow, Dehra Dun and Kanpur have retained the position in that order as high urbanised districts. The three at the bottom in ascending order viz. Pratapgarh (1.96), Sultanpur (1.97) and Basti (2.52) were at the bottom in 1961 also except that Basti has changed position with Sultanpur.

# Rural - Urban Composition of Population in Districts, 1971

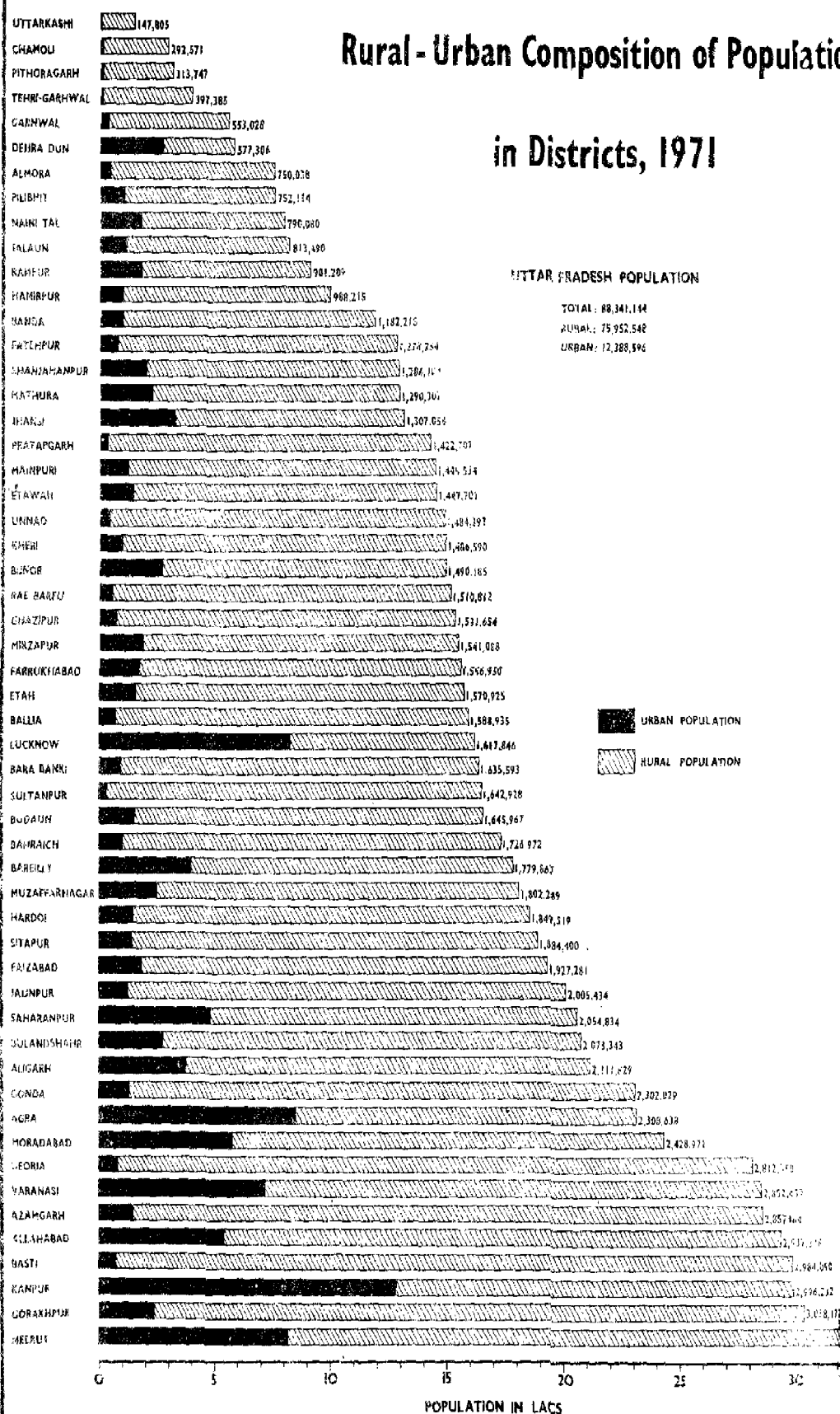




TABLE 7

*Percentage of Urban population to Total population in each district of Uttar Pradesh*

| State/Districts      | Total population  | Urban population  | Per cent of urban to total population |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1                    | 2                 | 3                 | 4                                     |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> | <b>88,341,144</b> | <b>12,388,596</b> | <b>14.02</b>                          |
| 1. Uttarkashi        | 147,805           | 6,020             | 4.07                                  |
| 2. Chamoli           | 292,571           | 12,206            | 4.17                                  |
| 3. Tehri-Garhwal     | 397,385           | 10,523            | 2.65                                  |
| 4. Garhwal           | 553,028           | 34,847            | 6.30                                  |
| 5. Pithoragarh       | 313,747           | 11,942            | 3.81                                  |
| 6. Almora            | 750,038           | 39,112            | 5.21                                  |
| 7. Naini Tal         | 790,080           | 174,879           | 22.13                                 |
| 8. Bijnor            | 1,490,185         | 269,702           | 18.10                                 |
| 9. Moradabad         | 2,428,971         | 577,257           | 23.77                                 |
| 10. Budaun           | 1,645,967         | 153,871           | 9.35                                  |
| 11. Rampur           | 901,209           | 176,045           | 19.53                                 |
| 12. Bareilly         | 1,779,867         | 396,498           | 22.28                                 |
| 13. Pilibhit         | 752,114           | 102,810           | 13.67                                 |
| 14. Shahjahanpur     | 1,286,104         | 196,022           | 15.24                                 |
| 15. Dehra Dun        | 577,306           | 271,777           | 47.08                                 |
| 16. Saharanpur       | 2,054,834         | 482,807           | 23.50                                 |
| 17. Muzaffarnagar    | 1,802,289         | 249,815           | 13.86                                 |

| 1               | 2         | 3         | 4     |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 18. Meerut      | 3,366,953 | 816,986   | 24.26 |
| 19. Bulandshahr | 2,073,343 | 276,408   | 13.33 |
| 20. Aligarh     | 2,111,829 | 377,031   | 17.85 |
| 21. Mathura     | 1,290,307 | 212,795   | 16.49 |
| 22. Agra        | 2,308,638 | 845,236   | 36.61 |
| 23. Etah        | 1,570,925 | 154,213   | 9.82  |
| 24. Mainpuri    | 1,445,534 | 122,022   | 8.44  |
| 25. Farrukhabad | 1,556,930 | 169,902   | 10.91 |
| 26. Etawah      | 1,447,702 | 141,694   | 9.79  |
| 27. Kanpur      | 2,996,232 | 1,282,331 | 42.80 |
| 28. Fatehpur    | 1,278,254 | 71,908    | 5.63  |
| 29. Allahabad   | 2,937,278 | 542,103   | 18.46 |
| 30. Jhansi      | 1,307,058 | 321,297   | 24.58 |
| 31. Jalaun      | 813,490   | 111,824   | 13.75 |
| 32. Hamirpur    | 988,215   | 97,956    | 9.91  |
| 33. Banda       | 1,182,215 | 97,956    | 8.29  |
| 34. Kheri       | 1,486,590 | 92,343    | 6.21  |
| 35. Sitapur     | 1,884,400 | 142,075   | 7.54  |
| 36. Hardoi      | 1,849,519 | 146,169   | 7.90  |
| 37. Unnao       | 1,484,393 | 38,195    | 2.57  |
| 38. Lucknoow    | 1,617,846 | 823,470   | 50.90 |
| 39. Rae Bareli  | 1,510,812 | 51,403    | 3.40  |
| 40. Bahraich    | 1,726,972 | 102,482   | 5.93  |

| 1              | 2         | 3       | 4     |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| 41. Gonda      | 2,302,029 | 130,116 | 5.65  |
| 42. Bara Banki | 1,635,593 | 94,213  | 5.76  |
| 43. Faizabad   | 1,927,281 | 184,182 | 9.56  |
| 44. Sultanpur  | 1,642,928 | 32,330  | 1.97  |
| 45. Pratapgarh | 1,422,707 | 27,909  | 1.96  |
| 46. Basti      | 2,984,090 | 75,299  | 2.52  |
| 47. Gorakhpur  | 3,038,177 | 240,158 | 7.90  |
| 48. Deoria     | 2,812,350 | 83,109  | 2.96  |
| 49. Azamgarh   | 2,857,484 | 148,867 | 5.21  |
| 50. Jaunpur    | 2,005,434 | 124,562 | 6.21  |
| 51. Ballia     | 1,588,935 | 72,760  | 4.58  |
| 52. Ghazipur   | 1,531,654 | 69,000  | 4.50  |
| 53. Varanasi   | 2,852,459 | 716,774 | 25.13 |
| 54. Mirzapur   | 1,541,088 | 185,385 | 12.03 |

*Number, Size and Class of towns*

The total number of places recognised as urban in our State in 1971 were 293 against 244 in 1961. It will be interesting to see how the urban population is distributed among the towns of different population size classes. The towns have been classified into the following classes :

| Classification | Population Size   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Class I    | 100,000 and above |
| (2) Class II   | 50,000 to 99,999  |
| (3) Class III  | 20,000 to 49,999  |
| (4) Class IV   | 10,000 to 19,999  |
| (5) Class V    | 5,000 to 9,999    |
| (6) Class VI   | Less than 5,000   |

The following table shows the number of towns and the total population contributed by each class and the proportion of the population of each class to the total urban population.

TABLE 8

*Number of Towns, population and proportion of population to total urban population in each size class of Towns*

| Class of Town |     | Number of Towns | Percentage of Towns to total Towns | Total population | Percentage to total Urban population |
|---------------|-----|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1             |     | 2               | 3                                  | 4                | 5                                    |
| Class         | I   | 22              | 7.51                               | 7,068,893        | 57.06                                |
| Class         | II  | 20              | 6.82                               | 1,341,435        | 10.83                                |
| Class         | III | 67              | 22.87                              | 2,069,104        | 16.70                                |
| Class         | IV  | 91              | 31.06                              | 1,292,753        | 10.44                                |
| Class         | V   | 80              | 27.30                              | 587,608          | 4.74                                 |
| Class         | VI  | 13              | 4.44                               | 28,803           | 0.23                                 |

More than half the urban population lives in Class I towns although their number is only 7.51 per cent of total number of towns. The lowest percentage of urban population resides in towns of population below 5,000. A comparison with the last two decades indicates that Class I towns contributed the largest percentage of urban population while the Class VI town contributed the least. The number of cities has been growing gradually from 16 in 1951 to 17 in 1961, and 22 in 1971. The number of towns in Classes I to IV have shown increase in number in each succeeding census, showing transition from lower to higher population class.

TABLE 9

*Number of Towns and population constituted by different size classes of Towns: Comparison with 1951 and 1961*

|           | 1971         |                                                    | 1961         |                                                    | 1951         |                                                    |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Class     | No. of Towns | Percentage of population to total Urban population | No. of Towns | Percentage of population to total Urban population | No. of Towns | Percentage of population to total Urban population |
| 1         | 2            | 3                                                  | 4            | 5                                                  | 6            | 7                                                  |
| Class I   | 22           | 57.06                                              | 17           | 54.43                                              | 16           | 45.21                                              |
| Class II  | 20           | 10.83                                              | 16           | 11.76                                              | 12           | 9.03                                               |
| Class III | 67           | 16.70                                              | 52           | 16.65                                              | 42           | 14.40                                              |
| Class IV  | 91           | 10.44                                              | 75           | 11.01                                              | 71           | 11.43                                              |
| Class V   | 80           | 4.74                                               | 74           | 5.92                                               | 169          | 13.88                                              |
| Class VI  | 13           | 0.23                                               | 10           | 0.23                                               | 153          | 6.05                                               |

The growth in urban population is on account of normal growth as also on account of migration. The industrially advanced urban areas exert a pull on not only the surrounding area but also areas beyond. There is a tendency for other large cities to be located close to the largest city. Location of Ghaziabad in the vicinity of Delhi is an example. There are two ways of measuring urban growth first called instantaneous method—ascertains population in all urban categories at each and every census, tracing the changes in each class regardless of the towns that make it up. The other—the continuous method—begins with particular cities and traces the subsequent expansion of these groups. The first shows the

distribution of urban population by size of the towns. The second shows what is happening to specific cities as a result of their initial size differences. The growth of towns by size class will be dealt with in the first and a few specific cities by second method.

The table below gives the decadal per cent variation in each class of towns as well as a variation in the total of each class in 1971 compared with the corresponding totals at the turn of century. It is seen that largest increase has occurred in the class with a population of 100,000 and over. The next highest increase is in towns between 20,000 to 50,000. There is a decrease of 95.22 per cent in towns of the VI category. The decrease shown in Class V towns and Class VI towns appears to be on account of their transition to higher class rather than their decay.

TABLE 10

*Percentage variation in urban population classified according to the size at each census since—1901*

| Class of Cities | Population size    | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | 1901-71 |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| I               | 2                  | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      |
| I               | 100,000 and above. | -3.63   | +1.01   | +22.30  | +71.21  | +49.08  | +32.03  | +37.00  | +449.67 |
| II              | 50,000—1,00,000    | -12.11  | +14.43  | +4.76   | -4.40   | +2.74   | +43.00  | +20.37  | +78.11  |
| III             | 20,000—50,000      | -12.29  | -2.35   | +67.07  | +35.34  | +4.21   | +27.06  | +31.07  | +236.13 |
| IV              | 10,000—20,000      | -7.86   | -14.22  | +9.73   | +6.18   | +8.87   | +4.51   | +23.85  | +29.76  |
| V               | 5,000—10,000       | -15.41  | +0.39   | -3.91   | +15.91  | +9.44   | -52.31  | +4.64   | -48.35  |
| VI              | Under 5,000        | -2.78   | +10.46  | -11.66  | -21.04  | +15.21  | -95.80  | +32.14  | -95.22  |

While dealing with the necessity of Urban, Rural classification, it was mentioned that there were certain distinguishing features chief of which was occupational difference. In rural area majority consists of cultivators and their families, it is otherwise in urban areas and majority follow non-agricultural pursuits. You must have observed that a certain town is known for particular activity. To cite a few examples, Kanpur is associated with manufacture of cloth and leather goods. Lucknow is primarily considered as the administrative centre of State. Places like Hardwar and Ayodhya are well known as pilgrimage centres while Mughalsarai is famous for railway transport. The above classification is not strictly based on quantitative basis, i.e. it does not necessarily mean that majority of workers in these towns are engaged in the activity for which the town is famous. This classification of the functional role of a particular town is based on the popular understanding. Since 1951 Census, attempts were being made to classify the towns according to their functions. In 1951, it was based on the personal appraisal and local knowledge of the Superintendent of Census Operations. As has been pointed out above, this would not necessarily agree with quantitative analysis.

To ensure uniformity and exactitude, a system of classification was adopted in 1971. Briefly stated, it was based on the categorisation of working population in nine broad industrial categories re-grouped into five functional classes. For each town the percentage of workers under each of the five classes of economic activity to the total workers was determined and functional character of town determined on the basis of highest percentage. Towns according to above analysis may be Mono-functional if workers under one of the occupations form 40 per cent or more of the total workers. If the percentage is less than 40 per cent the next predominant occupation is taken into account so that their total may exceed 60 per cent or above. Such towns may be designated as Bi-



functional towns. There may be multi-functional towns also. This method is capable of statistical analysis and uniform interpretation. We will deal in detail with categorisation of workers in two different industrial categories in Chapter VIII. The number of functions which a town can perform depends on its size and the size in its turn depends on the functions.

The five broad functional classifications along with the categories of workers included in each is given below :

1. *Primary Activities*—Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and Plantations, orchards and allied activities and Mining and Quarrying.
2. *Industry*—Household Industry, Manufacturing other than household industry and Constructions.
3. *Trade and Commerce*—Trade and Commerce
4. *Transport*—Transport, storage and communication.
5. *Services*—Other services.

We have 22 Class I towns, *i.e.*, towns whose population is more than 100,000. Five of these are mono-functional, eight bi-functional and nine multi-functional. None of these have substantial workers in 'Primary activities' for the simple reason that Primary activities are mostly "Rural". Out of five mono-functional towns three, *viz.* Lucknow, Allahabad and Dehra Dun are 'Service towns'. Varanasi and Firozabad are Industrial towns. In the bi-functional or multi-functional towns the workers in Industry or Services generally predominate.

Table below shows the decadal percentage variation in the population of Class I Towns since 1901 :

TABLE 11

*Decadal percentage variation in the population of Class I towns from 1901 to 1971*

| Name of Town, Urban Agglomeration | 1901-11      | 1911-21      | 1921-31       | 1931-41       | 1941-51       | 1951-61       | 1961-71       | 1901-71       |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1                                 | 2            | 3            | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8             | 9             |
| <b>All Classes</b>                | <b>-8.98</b> | <b>-0.61</b> | <b>+12.81</b> | <b>+26.00</b> | <b>+22.93</b> | <b>+9.90</b>  | <b>+30.68</b> | <b>129.82</b> |
| <b>CLASS I</b>                    | <b>-3.63</b> | <b>+1.01</b> | <b>+22.30</b> | <b>+71.21</b> | <b>+49.08</b> | <b>+32.03</b> | <b>+37.00</b> | <b>449.67</b> |
| 1. Kanpur Urban Agglomeration     | -11.95       | +21.21       | +12.62        | +99.92        | +44.75        | +37.66        | +31.32        | 528.83        |
| 2. Lucknow Urban Agglomeration    | -1.61        | -4.58        | +14.17        | +40.97        | +28.33        | +31.96        | +24.14        | 217.67        |
| 3. Agra Urban Agglomeration       | -1.37        | +0.04        | +23.84        | +23.67        | +32.21        | +35.41        | +24.76        | 237.53        |
| 4. Varanasi Urban Agglomeration   | -4.55        | -2.63        | +3.81         | +28.10        | +33.75        | +37.69        | +23.85        | 181.90        |
| 5. Allahabad Urban Agglomeration  | -0.19        | -8.43        | +16.98        | +41.71        | +27.50        | +29.62        | +19.11        | 198.22        |

|                                      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 6. Meerut Urban Agglomeration        | —1.61  | +5.13  | +11.50 | +23.83 | +37.74 | +21.79 | +29.49 | 210.24 |
| 7. Bareilly Urban Agglomeration      | —2.78  | —0.00  | +11.26 | +33.78 | +7.99  | +31.11 | +19.53 | 144.88 |
| 8. Moradabad Urban Agglomeration     | +8.04  | +1.91  | +33.74 | +28.81 | +13.65 | +18.52 | +42.13 | 263.14 |
| 9. Aligarh M. B.                     | —7.96  | +0.93  | +25.26 | +34.31 | +25.71 | +30.65 | +36.37 | 250.03 |
| 10. Gorakhpur M. B.                  | —11.31 | +1.92  | +30.45 | +25.76 | +39.22 | +36.11 | +38.10 | 259.97 |
| 11. Saharanpur M. B.                 | —5.14  | —0.94  | +26.33 | +34.29 | +40.53 | +24.78 | +21.70 | 240.20 |
| 12. Dehra Dun Urban Agglomeration    | +37.34 | +19.47 | +4.07  | +52.25 | +78.97 | +8.41  | +30.14 | 556.44 |
| 13. Jhansi Urban Agglomeration       | +36.61 | —1.66  | +24.38 | +10.89 | +23.35 | +33.25 | +16.75 | 255.56 |
| 14. Rampur M. B.                     | —5.64  | —1.56  | +1.45  | +20.35 | +50.33 | +0.84  | +19.21 | 104.95 |
| 15. Shahjahanpur Urban Agglomeration | —6.12  | +1.17  | +15.35 | +31.52 | — 4.84 | +12.27 | +22.40 | 88.42  |

TABLE 11

*Decadal percentage variation in the population of class I towns from 1901 to 1971*

| Name of Town, Urban Agglomeration   | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-1971 | 1901-71 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1                                   | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8         | 9       |
| 16. Mathura Urban Agglomeration     | -3.10   | -9.18   | +21.18  | +25.77  | +31.34  | +18.42  | +11.89    | 133.42  |
| 17. Firozabad M.B.                  | -19.46  | +48.72  | +14.72  | +75.23  | +61.29  | +50.69  | +35.75    | 694.49  |
| 18. Ghaziabad Urban Agglomeration   | +0.26   | +9.19   | +52.56  | +26.57  | +83.54  | +61.02  | +81.29    | 1032.59 |
| 19. Muzaffarnagar M. B.             | +1.57   | +0.53   | +47.67  | +32.28  | +37.33  | +36.46  | +31.00    | 389.61  |
| 20. Farrukhabad Urban Agglomeration | -11.42  | -13.55  | +17.04  | +15.02  | +15.72  | +17.75  | +17.17    | 64.60   |
| 21. Faizabad Urban Agglomeration    | -23.21  | +3.60   | +16.07  | -12.30  | +43.15  | +7.03   | +24.36    | 54.27   |
| 22. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal M. B.  | -51.06  | +70.09  | +11.26  | +15.95  | +21.97  | +15.68  | +5.84     | 60.34   |

A careful perusal will show that there is no relationship between the 'functional classification' and 'growth rate'.

The towns grow and assimilate surrounding rural area. (The population figures for such growing towns, arrived at in different Censuses, are thus not comparable on account of this variation in area at each successive census). No idea can be had about 'Urbanised' or 'Urbanisable' area on the basis of this data. A growing town also leads to growth of concentrations in its vicinity, which gradually acquire urban characteristics and although separated from the main town, are dependent on it to a great extent. The rate of expansion of town may indicate which of these concentrations would be absorbed in not too distant a future. Concept of town groups was evolved in 1961 to account for such 'core' and 'satellite' towns which were separated by distance, with rural habitations in between. The concept was, however, not uniformly followed and the intervening rural area was not fully and satisfactorily accounted for and was even omitted. The concept of 'Town Group' did not yield the desired information. It was, therefore, considered desirable in 1971 Census, to have a fixed area covering a large core town of above 50,000 population, as well as the adjoining areas which will be kept constant for at least three decades so that comparable data for such area would be made available and it could be put to good use for urban developmental planning. Towns were selected by Chief Planner of Town and Country Planning Organisation, clearly delineating the contiguous rural and urban areas which were likely to be assimilated or in any case were under intensive influence of 'core' towns. Such areas were designated as "Standard Urban Area". These are expected to give us statistical data in respect of urbanised and urbanisable areas outside the jurisdiction of present towns. In our State we have 41 such standard urban areas.

You must have understood, by this time the basic differences between Urban and Rural Areas. The differences in sex ratio *i.e.* the ratio of male and female, literacy, education and the main activities between the rural and urban population are basic and have been dealt with in detail in the following chapters.

## CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN  
BALANCED ?

You must have been surprised at the heading of this Chapter. You may be inclined to reply "Yes; Why not? That's what I find in my neighbourhood". It is quite natural to expect equality in the number of males and females. The census figures, however, show that not only is there a difference in the number, but also that the magnitude of this gap is different in different parts of the country. Even for the same region the difference is found to be varying in different decades. It is usual to express the difference in numbers between the sexes by an index number called the "sex ratio". While in U. K. the number of females per 1,000 males is used as the index number, in U. S. A. it is the number of males per 100 females. We in India use the former. In the world as a whole, there is perhaps a male excess but it is very small. It is certain that sexes are more nearly equal to one another in the world as a whole than they are in India. In our country the sex ratio was 930, according to 1971 Census. It was 879 in our State. How do we arrive at these figures? Total population of India is 547 million consisting of 283 million males and 264 million females. We will find out the sex ratio in the following manner :

$$283 : 264 :: 1,000 : X$$

$$X = \frac{264}{283} \times 1,000 = 930 \text{ (Approx.)}$$

Similarly population of Uttar Pradesh is 88 million. Out of these 47 million are males and 41 million females. We will get the sex ratio :

$$47 : 41 :: 1,000 : X$$

$$X = \frac{41}{47} \times 1,000 = 879 \text{ (Approx.)}$$

A comparison of sex ratio with other countries reveals that in all countries of Europe there is an excess of females. This is also true of U. S. S. R. In U. S. A., Mexico and Brazil there is predominance of females while Canada, Argentina and Venezuela show a male excess. Australia and New Zealand also show comparatively larger number of males. No definite trend is discernible in countries of Asia. While Japan, Cambodia and Burma show excess of females it is otherwise in case of India, China (both Mainland and Taiwan), Ceylon, Pakistan and Thailand. U. A. R. and Nigeria have less while Kenya has more females than the males.

TABLE I  
*Sex ratio in some countries*

| Countries                        | Males      | Females     | Sex Ratio |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                                | 2          | 3           | 4         |
| AFRICA                           |            |             |           |
| 1. Nigeria                       | 28,111,852 | 27,558,203  | 980       |
| 2. Kenya                         | 4,277,000  | 4,359,000   | 1,019     |
| 3. Mauritius                     | 351,968    | 349,086     | 992       |
| 4. U. A. R.                      | 15,175,554 | 14,900,304  | 982       |
| AMERICA<br>NORTH<br>AND<br>SOUTH |            |             |           |
| 5. Canada                        | 10,054,344 | 9,960,536   | 991       |
| 6. Cuba                          | 4,374,624  | 4,176,771   | 955       |
| 7. Mexico                        | 24,140,315 | 24,237,048  | 1,008     |
| 8. U. S. A.                      | 98,881,915 | 104,283,784 | 1,055     |
| 9. Argentina                     | 11,761,993 | 11,602,438  | 986       |
| 10. Brazil                       | 35,010,717 | 35,108,354  | 1,003     |



| Countries                             | Males       | Females     | Sex Ratio |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                                     | 2           | 3           | 4         |
| 11. Venezuela                         | 3,823,569   | 3,700,436   | 968       |
| ASIA                                  |             |             |           |
| 12. Burma                             | 1,311,740   | 1,367,979   | 1,043     |
| 13. Combodia                          | 2,862,939   | 2,865,832   | 1,001     |
| 14. Ceylon                            | 5,496,674   | 5,083,390   | 925       |
| 15. China<br>(Main-land)              | 297,553,518 | 276,652,422 | 936       |
| 16. China<br>(Taiwan)                 | 6,875,233   | 6,285,790   | 914       |
| 17. Japan                             | 50,920,000  | 52,796,000  | 1,037     |
| 18. Pakistan*                         | 49,373,469  | 44,458,513  | 900       |
| 19. Thailand                          | 13,154,149  | 13,103,767  | 996       |
| EUROPE                                |             |             |           |
| 20. France                            | 24,196,528  | 25,458,028  | 1,052     |
| 21. Federal<br>Republic<br>of Germany | 25,484,357  | 28,493,061  | 1,118     |
| 22. German<br>Democratic<br>Republic  | 7,365,680   | 8,631,305   | 1,172     |
| 23. Portugal                          | 4,237,854   | 4,613,435   | 1,089     |
| 24. Italy                             | 24,186,066  | 25,717,812  | 1,063     |
| 25. U. K.                             | 25,480,791  | 27,228,143  | 1,069     |
| 26. Yugoslavia                        | 9,043,424   | 9,505,867   | 1,051     |
| 27. U.S.S.R.                          | 111,371,000 | 130,377,000 | 1,171     |
| AUSTRALIA                             |             |             |           |
| 28. Australia                         | 5,816,359   | 5,734,103   | 986       |
| 29. New Zealand                       | 1,343,743   | 1,333,176   | 992       |

\*Includes what is now Bangla Desh.

A perusal of the table given below shows that distribution of sexes is not uniform in the various regions of India. The Northern and North-Western parts have comparatively small number of females, while the Southern States have better balanced population. Kerala is the only State where the number of females exceeds those of males. **Eight** States have more than 950 females per thousand males and rest have less than that. Punjab has the lowest sex ratio of 864. A perusal of the table further reveals that there has been a tendency towards decrease in the number of females for the country as a whole and in most of the States, in last decades.

TABLE 2  
*Sex ratio in different States/Union Territories*  
1951–1971

| India/State/Union Territory | 1971       | 1961       | 1951       |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>INDIA</b>                | <b>930</b> | <b>941</b> | <b>946</b> |
| <i>States</i>               |            |            |            |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh           | <b>977</b> | 981        | 986        |
| 2. Assam                    | 897        | 876        | 877        |
| 3. Bihar                    | 954        | 994        | 990        |
| 4. Gujarat                  | 934        | 940        | 952        |
| 5. Haryana                  | 867        | ..         | ..         |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh         | 958        | 923        | 915        |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir        | 878        | 878        | 873        |
| 8. Kerala                   | 1,016      | 1,022      | 1,028      |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh           | 941        | 953        | 967        |
| 10. Maharashtra             | 930        | 936        | 941        |

| India/State                               | 1971        | 1961  | 1951  |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| 11. Manipur                               | 980         | 1,015 | ..    |
| 12. Meghalaya                             | 942         | ..    | ..    |
| 13. Mysore                                | 957         | 959   | 966   |
| 14. Nagaland                              | <b>871</b>  | 933   | ..    |
| 15. Orissa                                | 988         | 1,001 | 1,022 |
| 16. Punjab                                | 864         | 864   | 858   |
| 17. Rajasthan                             | 911         | 908   | 921   |
| 18. Tamil Nadu                            | 978         | 992   | 1,007 |
| 19. Tripura                               | 943         | 932   | ..    |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh                         | 879         | 909   | 910   |
| 21. West Bengal                           | 891         | 878   | 865   |
| <i>Union Territories</i>                  |             |       |       |
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands            | 644         | 617   | ..    |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh                      | 860         | 894   | ..    |
| 3. Chandigarh                             | 749         | ..    | ..    |
| 4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli                 | <b>1007</b> | 953   | ..    |
| 5. Delhi                                  | 801         | 785   | 768   |
| 6. Goa, Daman and Diu                     | 989         | 1,071 | ..    |
| 7. Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 978         | 1,020 | ..    |
| 8. Pondicherry                            | 989         | 1,013 | ..    |

We have so far seen the sex ratio as revealed by the census, for different countries of the world and for various States of our own country. The sex ratio existing in different districts of our State, the rural and urban parts thereof, and in some big cities will help us in appreciating the various socio-economic problems which arise on account of imbalance of sexes. In general the sex ratio is smaller in towns than in villages. For the country as a whole, the sex ratio in villages is 949 and in towns 858. The corresponding figures for our State are 889 and 821 respectively. The low sex ratio is further emphasised if the ratio is separately computed for cities. The difference between the rural sex ratio and the urban sex ratio is very large in case of districts in the hill region and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The table below shows the sex ratio in the districts and in its urban and rural components.

TABLE 3  
*Sex ratio in districts of Uttar Pradesh (1971)*

| Serial<br>no. | Name of District     | Total      | Rural      | Urban      |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1             | 2                    | 3          | 4          | 5          |
|               | <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> | <b>879</b> | <b>889</b> | <b>821</b> |
| 1             | Uttarkashi           | 899        | 915        | 579        |
| 2             | Chamoli              | 1,061      | 1,087      | 601        |
| 3             | Tehri-Garhwal        | 1,189      | 1,212      | 584        |
| 4             | Garhwal              | 1,118      | 1,161      | 642        |
| 5             | Pithoragarh          | 1,033      | 1,048      | 720        |
| 6             | Almora               | 1,077      | 1,110      | 617        |
| 7             | Naini Tal            | 798        | 805        | 773        |

| Serial<br>no. | Name of District | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1             | 2                | 3     | 4     | 5     |
| 8             | Bijnor           | 853   | 847   | 881   |
| 9             | Moradabad        | 837   | 831   | 857   |
| 10            | Budaun           | 812   | 807   | 862   |
| 11            | Rampur           | 836   | 828   | 869   |
| 12            | Bareilly         | 817   | 810   | 843   |
| 13            | Pilibhit         | 827   | 825   | 844   |
| 14            | Shahjahanpur     | 797   | 786   | 861   |
| 15            | Dehra Dun        | 770   | 811   | 726   |
| 16            | Saharanpur       | 821   | 829   | 794   |
| 17            | Muzaffarnagar    | 831   | 828   | 846   |
| 18            | Meerut           | 831   | 836   | 816   |
| 19            | Bulandshahr      | 854   | 852   | 867   |
| 20            | Aligarh          | 834   | 834   | 833   |
| 21            | Mathura          | 822   | 819   | 839   |
| 22            | Agra             | 829   | 825   | 836   |
| 23            | Etah             | 833   | 830   | 859   |
| 24            | Mainpuri         | 833   | 833   | 835   |
| 25            | Farrukhabad      | 817   | 813   | 849   |
| 26            | Etawah           | 826   | 824   | 851   |

| Serial<br>no. | Name of District | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1             | 2                | 3     | 4     | 5     |
| 27            | Kanpur           | 812   | 851   | 762   |
| 28            | Fatehpur         | 901   | 903   | 870   |
| 29            | Allahabad        | 898   | 925   | 790   |
| 30            | Jhansi           | 871   | 868   | 879   |
| 31            | Jalaun           | 857   | 861   | 832   |
| 32            | Hamirpur         | 878   | 881   | 853   |
| 33            | Banda            | 871   | 875   | 824   |
| 34            | Kheri            | 824   | 825   | 815   |
| 35            | Sitapur          | 829   | 829   | 830   |
| 36            | Hardoi           | 825   | 823   | 851   |
| 37            | Unnao            | 889   | 891   | 809   |
| 38            | Lucknow          | 841   | 854   | 829   |
| 39            | Rae Bareli       | 944   | 946   | 879   |
| 40            | Bahraich         | 841   | 841   | 853   |
| 41            | Gonda            | 875   | 878   | 831   |
| 42            | Bara Banki       | 851   | 852   | 838   |
| 43            | Faizabad         | 926   | 939   | 812   |
| 44            | Sultanpur        | 970   | 973   | 815   |
| 45            | Pratapgarh       | 1,016 | 1,020 | 847   |
| 46            | Basti            | 903   | 906   | 785   |

| Serial no. | Name of District | Total | Rural | Urban |
|------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1          | 2                | 3     | 4     | 5     |
| 47         | Gorakhpur        | 922   | 933   | 803   |
| 48         | Deoria           | 958   | 963   | 818   |
| 49         | Azamgarh         | 996   | 1,004 | 876   |
| 50         | Jaunpur          | 1,011 | 1,021 | 874   |
| 51         | Ballia           | 975   | 981   | 858   |
| 52         | Ghazipur         | 977   | 982   | 877   |
| 53         | Varanasi         | 909   | 940   | 823   |
| 54         | Mirzapur         | 903   | 923   | 772   |

The hill districts of Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Almora, and plain districts of Pratapgarh and Jaunpur show higher sex ratio than 1,000. In all the urban components of these districts the ratio is below 1,000. This indicates that males in rural areas in these places migrate in appreciable number to other places for livelihood and work leaving their spouses and other female relatives at home.

TABLE 4 (a)

*Districts showing sex ratio above 1,000*

| District      | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Chamoli       | 1,061 | 1,087 | 601   |
| Tehri-Garhwal | 1,189 | 1,212 | 584   |
| Garhwal       | 1,118 | 1,161 | 642   |
| Pithoragarh   | 1,033 | 1,048 | 720   |
| Almora        | 1,077 | 1,110 | 617   |
| Pratapgarh    | 1,016 | 1,020 | 847   |
| Jaunpur       | 1,011 | 1,021 | 874   |

Districts Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Deoria, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Mirzapur all situated in the Eastern plains of Uttar Pradesh have sex ratio ranging between (900–1,000). All these districts show a marked difference between rural sex ratio and urban sex ratio which may be on account of migration of rural male population to towns in search of livelihood.

TABLE 4 (b)

*Districts showing sex ratio between 900 to 1,000*

| District   | Total | Rural | Urban |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ghazipur   | 977   | 982   | 877   |
| Ballia     | 975   | 981   | 858   |
| Azamgarh   | 996   | 1,004 | 876   |
| Deoria     | 958   | 963   | 818   |
| Sultanpur  | 970   | 973   | 815   |
| Rae Bareli | 944   | 946   | 879   |
| Faizabad   | 926   | 939   | 812   |
| Basti      | 903   | 906   | 785   |
| Gorakhpur  | 922   | 933   | 803   |
| Varanasi   | 909   | 940   | 823   |
| Fatehpur   | 901   | 903   | 870   |
| Mirzapur   | 903   | 923   | 772   |



Districts Shahjahanpur, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun are the only districts where the sex ratio is below 800. Shahjahanpur shows a peculiar characteristic of higher sex ratio in urban area as compared to the rural. The small sex ratio of Dehra Dun urban area is on account of predominantly male population of Army, Defence Academy, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Forest Research Institute ; it has appreciable effect in lowering ratio of district as a whole.

TABLE 4 (c)

*Districts showing Sex Ratio below 800*

| District     | Total | Rural | Urban |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Naini Tal    | 798   | 805   | 773   |
| Dehra Dun    | 770   | 811   | 726   |
| Shahjahanpur | 797   | 786   | 861   |

(Other districts fall in the category of sex ratio 800—900)

We have twenty-two class I cities. The sex ratio, as per 1971 Census is given in table 5. The lowest sex ratio is in Kanpur (769) and highest in Jhansi (873). Kanpur is a predominantly industrial city, which draws male workers from the areas around. The sex ratio in Kanpur city for the last 50 year shows an increase in the sex ratio, which among other things, indicate that industrial workers have started keeping their spouses with them in increasing numbers or that women are finding employment in increasing number.

TABLE 5

*Statement showing Sex Ratio in 22 Class I Cities from 1921—1971*

| Name of City |                       | 1971 | 1961 | 1951 | 1941 | 1931 | 1921 |
|--------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.           | Kanpur M. C.          | 769  | 744  | 700  | 644  | 696  | 668  |
| 2.           | Lucknow M. C.         | 829  | 805  | 804  | 767  | 745  | 773  |
| 3.           | Agra M. C.            | 830  | 838  | 839  | 819  | 813  | 783  |
| 4.           | Varanasi M. C.        | 839  | 828  | 833  | 797  | 801  | 869  |
| 5.           | Allahabad M. C.       | 795  | 791  | 805  | 778  | 776  | 753  |
| 6.           | Bareilly M. B.        | 863  | 856  | 869  | 832  | 842  | 817  |
| 7.           | Meerut M. B.          | 861  | 847  | 816  | 777  | 750  | 707  |
| 8.           | Moradabad M. B.       | 840  | 847  | 842  | 852  | 802  | 850  |
| 9.           | Aligarh M. B.         | 832  | 825  | 812  | 765  | 738  | 761  |
| 10.          | Gorakhpur M. B.       | 799  | 757  | 777  | 877  | 729  | 830  |
| 11.          | Saharanpur M. B.      | 832  | 821  | 805  | 740  | 737  | 728  |
| 12.          | Jhansi M. B.          | 873  | 896  | 903  | 919  | 905  | 769  |
| 13.          | Dehra Dun M. B.       | 812  | 832  | 732  | 657  | 617  | 462  |
| 14.          | Rampur M. B.          | 866  | 850  | 938  | 888  | 874  | 872  |
| 15.          | Shahjahanpur M. B.    | 866  | 874  | 862  | 799  | 858  | 905  |
| 16.          | Firozabad M. B.       | 833  | 789  | 762  | 928  | 774  | 796  |
| 17.          | Mathura M. B.         | 855  | 860  | 860  | 811  | 828  | 790  |
| 18.          | Ghaziabad M. B.       | 799  | 818  | 847  | 759  | 711  | 818  |
| 19.          | Muzaffar-nagar. M. B. | 843  | 789  | 757  | 684  | 673  | 746  |

| Name of City                           |       | 1971 | 1961 | 1951 | 1941 | 1931 | 1921 |
|----------------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 20. Mirzapur-<br>cum-<br>Vindhychal    | M. B. | 853  | 893  | 910  | 923  | 880  | 918  |
| 21. Faizabad-<br>cum-<br>Ayodhya.      | M. B. | 796  | 822  | 795  | 649  | 717  | 703  |
| 22. Farrukha<br>bad-cum-<br>Fatehgarh. | M. B. | 855  | 858  | 894  | 856  | 831  | 831  |

The sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh has always been lower than in India as would be seen from the following figures:

TABLE 6

*Sex Ratio of Uttar Pradesh and India since 1901*

|       | 1971 | 1961 | 1951 | 1941 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INDIA | 930  | 941  | 947  | 946  | 951  | 956  | 964  | 972  |
| U. P. | 879  | 909  | 910  | 907  | 904  | 909  | 915  | 937  |

When all this has been said, you will still want to know why the sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh is lower than that in India? We must pause and think over the plausible reasons for this disparity of sexes. In Chapter II it was stated that population growth depends on three factors namely 'Births', 'Deaths' and 'Migration'. Do male births persistently exceed female births? Is the migration confined to males only? An enquiry on these lines will lead us to a satisfactory solution of this riddle.

An examination of statistics of births in Uttar Pradesh reported during Sample Registration brings out that for every 1,000 males born, the number of females born was 898 in rural area and 900 in urban area. You may be inclined to point out that female children are not given much importance and so their births might be omitted

from registration. This was the view of some scholars from Europe, fifty years ago, who, accustomed to female excess over male in Western Europe, thought this phenomenon unnatural and considered it to be on account of female under enumeration. The births are checked and verified to ward off any such omissions. Further it is difficult to think of any kind of systematic bias which would lead to continuous suppression of female births. We must, therefore, incline towards the existence of male excess of birth.

From above discussions, it is obvious that there is male predominance at birth. Does it continue to be so in later life, or, does nature try to balance it? A careful study of death rate will throw light on this important aspect. The argument of under-registration of female death, as of birth, can still be voiced but as mentioned above, the data are carefully scrutinised and in any case, are sufficiently accurate to point out the trend. The infant mortality reported during Sample Registration in the years 1968 to 1970 for rural and urban areas of Uttar Pradesh is given below (figures are per 1,000) :

TABLE 7

*Sexwise Infant mortality in Uttar Pradesh  
(1968 to 1970)*

|         | Rural |        |         | Urban  |        |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
|         | Male  | Female |         | Male   | Female |
| 1968    | 176.6 | 182.6  | 1968    | 119.2  | 99.7   |
| 1969    | 153.9 | 205.9  | 1969    | 111.05 | 114.45 |
| 1970    | 154.5 | 169.6  | 1970    |        |        |
| Average | 161.6 | 186.3  | Average | 115.6  | 107.07 |

The above shows that death among infant females is larger than males in rural area. In case of urban area infant male death is slightly higher than infant female death. The sex ratio for different age groups in 1971 was as follows :

TABLE 8  
*Sex Ratio in different age groups (1971)*

| Age   | Sex ratio |
|-------|-----------|
| 0—14  | 868       |
| 15—19 | 806       |
| 20—24 | 1,012     |
| 25—29 | 977       |
| 30—39 | 934       |
| 40—49 | 855       |
| 50—59 | 798       |
| 60+   | 818       |

The sex ratio at birth was 893 in rural and 900 in urban areas. The fall in the ratio by 25 points in the age group 0—14 indicates that female deaths have been larger than male deaths in this age group. This attains further significance on account of the fact that this age group forms 42 per cent of total population. The strain of life and risk of death tell heavily on women at some ages and on men at others. There is no uniformity on this age, and mortality differs from place to place and from time to time. The death rate among females is higher than males up to the age of 39 years, after which it is more for males than females.

Apart from the normal deaths, endemic diseases, epidemics and famines account for abnormal deaths. Even these were reported in the past to affect the sexes unequally. We can, therefore, safely conclude that disparity of sexes in Uttar Pradesh is on account of long history of unequal births and unequal incidence of deaths. The factor of migration affects the males more than females, but, as observed in an earlier chapter, the net migration is small and does not materially affect the sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh.

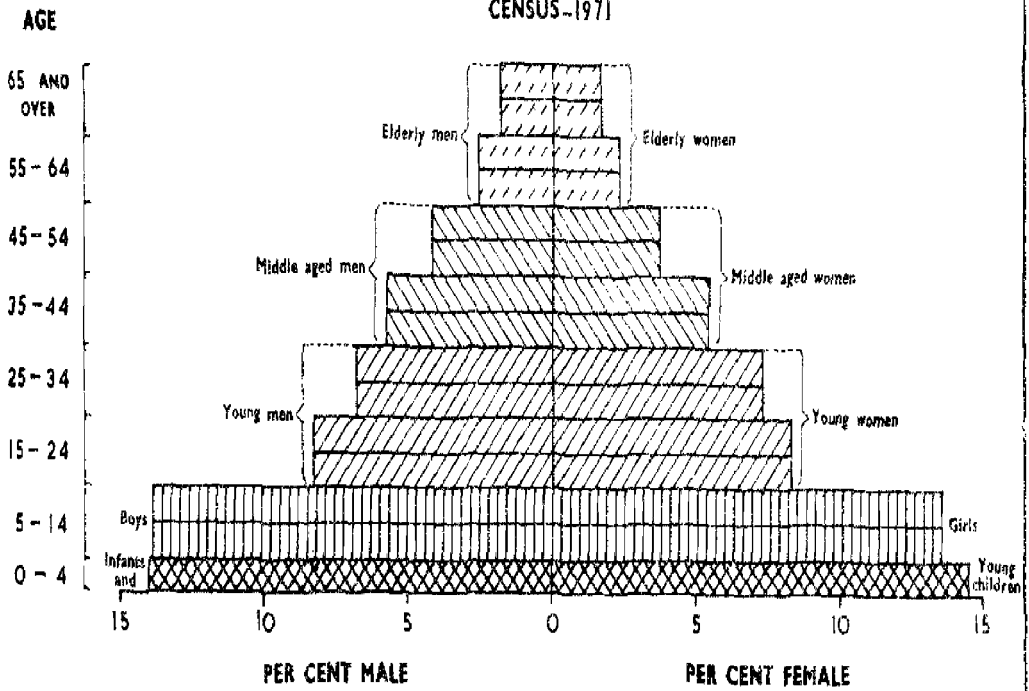
The socio-economic problems which are created on account of disparity of sexes are many. If there are more males than females, the proportion of men who can marry will be smaller than if the sexes are even. If there are more females, there will be large proportion of unmarried women. The excess of males tends to lower the age of marriage for females, often resulting in considerable disparity in age and consequent increased incidence of widowhood. The sex proportion determines the number of workers also, which is more if the number of males is higher. The birth rate, magnitude and direction of migration are all directly related to sex ratio.

We have stated above that disparity in the number of sexes lead to a number of socio-economic problems. How is the economics of society related to the age of people in a society? You must have observed that people in the age group "0—14" are too young and "above 60 years" too old and infirm to be engaged in economically productive activities. In majority of cases the burden of the above age groups falls on the people of age group "15—59" years, who are normally engaged in earning their livelihood. The ratio of persons in "0—14" and "above 60" to the persons in age group "15 to 59" is called "Dependency Ratio". It is higher in case of developing nations and lower in case of industrially advanced countries. The dependency ratio

# AGE PYRAMIDS

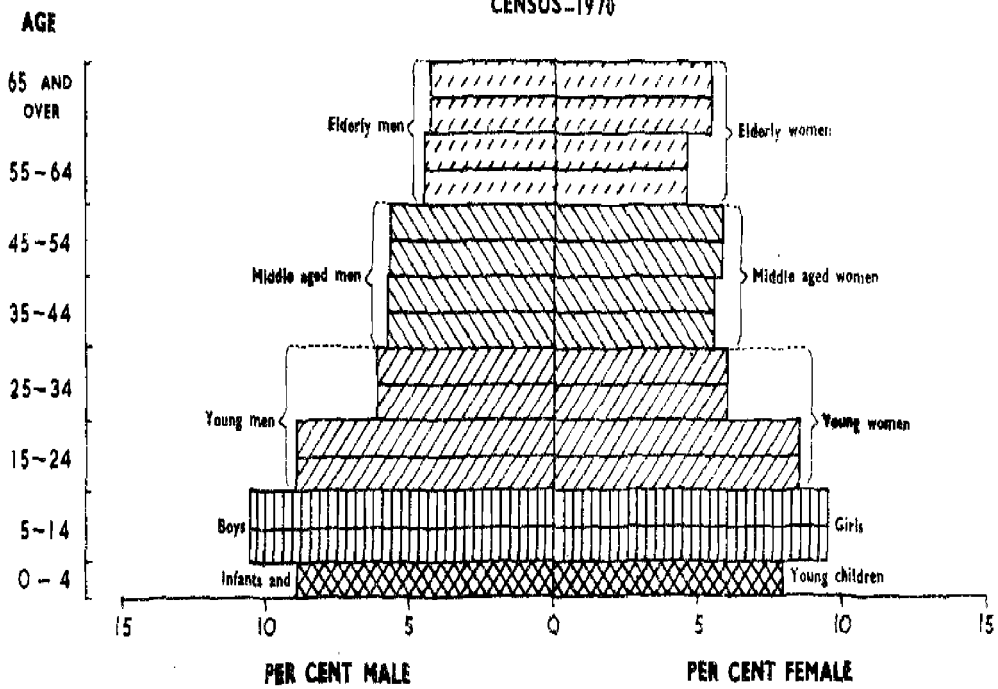
INDIA

CENSUS-1971



U. S. A.

CENSUS-1970



for a few countries is given below based on the figures given in U. N. Demographic Year Book. Figures are per 1,000 workers:

*Canada*—711

*U. S. A.*—742

*U. K.*—734

*U. P.*—946

The high dependency ratio in the developing countries is mainly due to large proportion of dependent population of children, which itself is the direct consequence of high level of birth rate.

The importance of age returns may have been clear to you, now. If you were asked.....“How old are you?” Your reply will perhaps be in number of years, months and days. It could be calculated from your date of birth also, if the latter could be ascertained. It is possible to know the exact age in respect of persons who are educated, but not so, for a vast majority of persons of our State, who are unable to give correct replies about age. In such cases, it was for the enumerator to deduce the age either by a reference to their neighbours or with the help of some famous or even notorious incident of the locality. In the case of majority of women the age was given either by husband or other relations—a second hand information. Even among those who replied, the tendency was to estimate the age in quinquenniums or decades, a tendency found world over, in varying degrees. In 1971 the age was to be given in the number of years completed—thus all the infants were given the age “O” irrespective of the fact whether he was aged one month or 11 months. “O” year of age is considered inauspicious, specially for a new born, so the enumerators were directed to write ‘BABY’ against the age return. With all these limitations it is



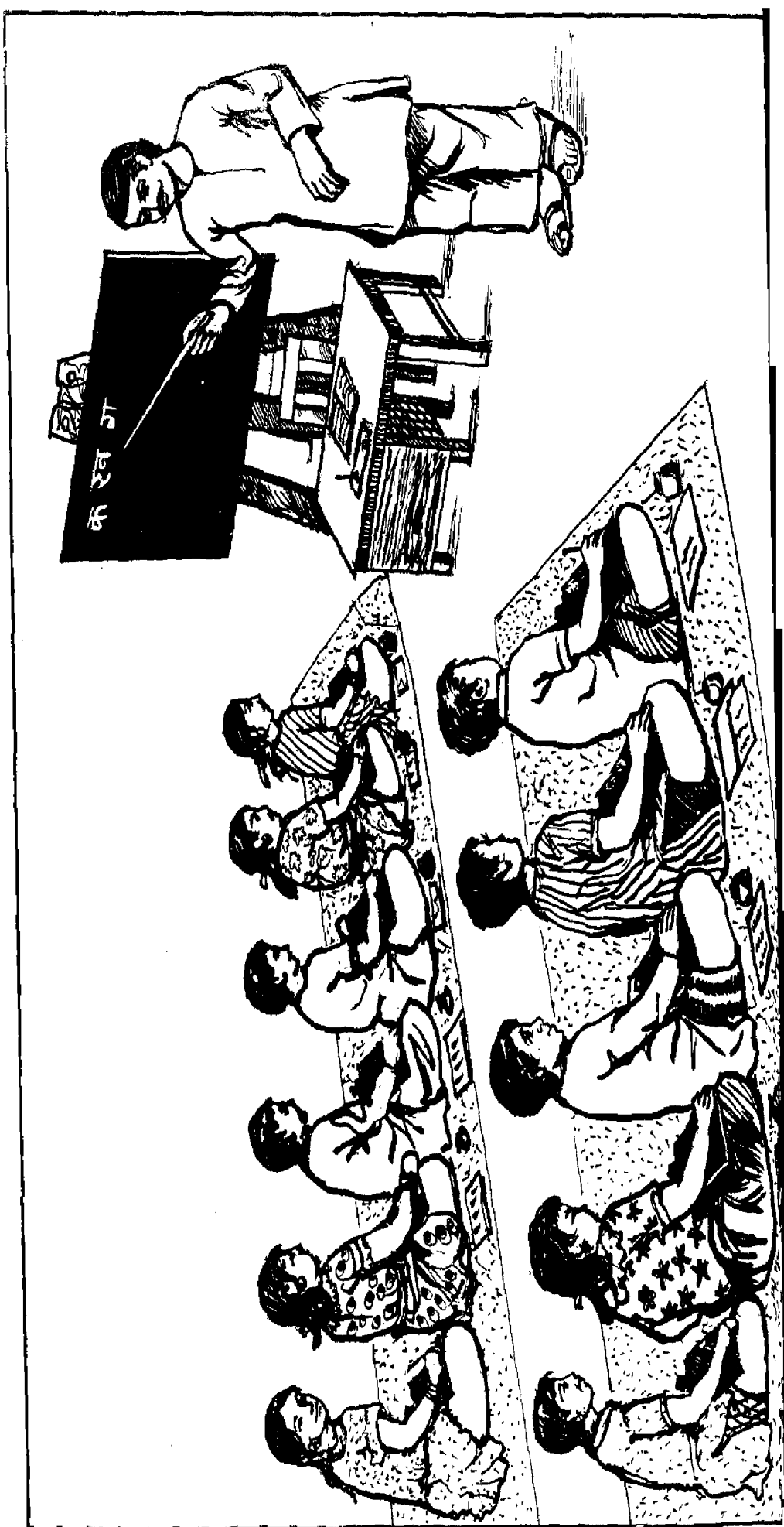
indeed creditable that the number of persons who could not return their age was only 7,261 which form a negligible percentage of .008 for our State.

What is the use of such approximate age returns, you may ask? It may be pointed out that these rough age returns give a very informative picture when considered for broad age groups of ten years or more. Elaborate precautions are, however, taken for single year returns. The age returns received are purged of their 'Bias', a sort of 'Purification' ceremony. It is an extremely technical procedure hence is not dealt with here. The second point is utility of these 'Age returns'. As we have stated in the introductory chapter planning is always done to meet the future needs of the country. From the age structure we get a complete picture of people for next few years. The number of persons who will be in search of employment after ten years, the number of persons for whom accommodation will have to be provided in Schools, Colleges and Universities and allied problems can be visualised in advance and steps can be taken to meet the same.

The age returns help in preparation of 'Age structure' of the population, which in fact is a graphic representation of the age return for both the sexes. The total number of males and females are divided into broad age groups :

|       |                           |
|-------|---------------------------|
| 0—    | Infants                   |
| 1—4   | Children                  |
| 5—14  | Young Boys and Girls      |
| 15—34 | Young men and Women       |
| 35—54 | Middle aged Men and Women |
| 55—59 | Elderly Men and Women     |
| 60+   | Old men                   |

Percentage of each age group to total population is thereafter determined, for both the sexes separately and plotted. The base is formed of 'Infants' and top of 'Old people'. The following illustrations based on the figures of 1970 U. N. Demographic Year Book will help in illustrating the same.



## CHAPTER V

## HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE?

Information on Literacy had been collected in all Censuses in our country. The definition of Literacy had been 'both ability to read and write in any language'. Besides literacy, data on educational level had been collected in 1971 Census. The measure of educational level is the highest examination passed by the individual. Replies to questions number 12 and 13 in the individual slip, filled in at the time of enumeration of each individual, gave the relevant information. Specimen of Individual slip has been given in Appendix 1.

The definition of Literate adopted in 1971 is reproduced below :

'A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word is taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.'

"An Illiterate" is a person who can neither read nor write or can merely read but can not write, in any language. All children of the age of four years or less are treated as 'Illiterate' even if the child is going to school and may have picked up reading and writing a few words.

Literacy is the first step towards learning and communication through the written word, for it gives us

access to education. Information on the educational status of the population is important both at the national and international level in connection with the planning of educational programmes, dissemination of information, and programmes for economic, social and political advancement. The value of data on educational characteristics in these connections is too obvious to require discussion. It may be pointed out also that classification of the people by educational status, as an indication of their cultural level and position in the community, when related to other characteristics of the population such as material status, occupation and income, has an important value for statistical analysis of sociological and economic problems. It is not surprising to find that some kind of enquiry on the educational characteristics of the population has been included in the majority of recent population censuses. The data on educational level are still being compiled and hence we will confine ourselves to 'Literacy in our State.'

Literates formed 29.45 per cent of the population in our country. This percentage stood at 21.70 per cent in our State. Among the States Kerala 60.42, Tamil Nadu 39.46 and Maharashtra 39.18 had the highest, and Jammu & Kashmir 18.58, Rajasthan 19.07 and Bihar 19.94 had the lowest percentage of literacy in that order. The Union Territories, with the exception of Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli had more than 40 per cent literates. The highest percentage of literates were found in Chandigarh, 61.56 per cent.

Percentage of literacy had shown variation amongst the two sexes, in all parts of our country and in all censuses. In our State, lower literacy has been observed among the females. Customs and traditions in most parts of our State confined females to the domestic activities. Education was regarded essential primarily for earning bread — a male preserve.

In 1971 Census figures for males were 39.45 per cent and for females 18.70 per cent in the country. States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra occupied the top three positions in male literacy with 66.62, 51.78 and 51.04 per cent respectively. Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Bihar occupied the lowest rungs of the ladder in the ascending order with 26.75, 28.74 and 30.64 per cent literate male population. Uttar Pradesh with 31.50 per cent literate male population occupied eighteenth position among twentyone States. Among the Union Territories Chandigarh with 66.97 per cent of its male population literate occupied the highest position.

Kerala lead in female literacy also with 54.31 per cent followed by Tamil Nadu 26.86 per cent and Maharashtra 26.43 per cent literate females. States of Rajasthan with 8.46 per cent, Bihar 8.72 per cent and Jammu and Kashmir 9.28 per cent female literacy, occupied the bottom position. Uttar Pradesh with 10.55 per cent literacy occupied eighteenth position among the States. Chandigarh topped among the Union Territories with 54.35 per cent literacy in its female population.

Table below gives the percentage of literacy in the population of all States and Union Territories of our Country.

**TABLE I**  
*Percentage Literacy in different States/Union Territories  
(Total/Rural/Urban—1971)*

| India/State/<br>Union<br>Territory | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literates to<br>Total Population |              |              |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                    |                           | Population                                     | Male         | Female       |
| 1                                  | 2                         | 3                                              | 4            | 5            |
| <b>INDIA</b>                       | <b>Total</b>              | <b>29.45</b>                                   | <b>39.45</b> | <b>18.70</b> |
|                                    | <b>Rural</b>              | <b>23.74</b>                                   | <b>33.76</b> | <b>13.17</b> |
|                                    | <b>Urban</b>              | <b>52.44</b>                                   | <b>61.28</b> | <b>42.14</b> |

| India/State/<br>Union<br>Territory | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literates to<br>Total Population |       |        |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                    |                           | Population                                     | Male  | Female |
| 1                                  | 2                         | 3                                              | 4     | 5      |
| Andhra Pradesh                     | Total                     | 24.57                                          | 33.18 | 15.75  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 19.19                                          | 27.31 | 10.92  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 47.08                                          | 57.30 | 36.31  |
| Assam                              | Total                     | 28.72                                          | 37.19 | 19.27  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 25.80                                          | 34.28 | 16.51  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 58.69                                          | 64.54 | 50.89  |
| Bihar                              | Total                     | 19.94                                          | 30.64 | 8.72   |
|                                    | Rural                     | 17.17                                          | 27.64 | 6.39   |
|                                    | Urban                     | 44.92                                          | 55.43 | 31.89  |
| Gujarat                            | Total                     | 35.79                                          | 46.11 | 24.75  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 28.33                                          | 38.92 | 17.19  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 54.90                                          | 63.96 | 44.77  |
| Haryana                            | Total                     | 26.89                                          | 37.29 | 14.89  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 21.72                                          | 32.57 | 9.24   |
|                                    | Urban                     | 51.00                                          | 59.12 | 41.48  |
| Himachal Pradesh                   | Total                     | 31.96                                          | 43.19 | 20.23  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 29.81                                          | 41.19 | 18.15  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 60.54                                          | 66.76 | 52.24  |

| India/State/<br>Union<br>Territory | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literates to<br>Total Population |       |        |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                    |                           | Population                                     | Male  | Female |
| 1                                  | 2                         | 3                                              | 4     | 5      |
| Jammu and Kashmir                  | Total                     | 18.58                                          | 26.75 | 9.28   |
|                                    | Rural                     | 14.11                                          | 22.17 | 4.98   |
|                                    | Urban                     | 38.17                                          | 46.60 | 28.38  |
| Kerala                             | Total                     | 60.42                                          | 66.62 | 54.31  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 59.28                                          | 65.57 | 53.10  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 66.31                                          | 71.99 | 60.62  |
| Madhya Pradesh                     | Total                     | 22.14                                          | 32.70 | 10.92  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 16.81                                          | 27.05 | 6.10   |
|                                    | Urban                     | 49.55                                          | 60.46 | 36.98  |
| Maharashtra                        | Total                     | 39.18                                          | 51.04 | 26.43  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 30.63                                          | 43.22 | 17.84  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 58.07                                          | 66.88 | 47.33  |
| Manipur                            | Total                     | 32.91                                          | 46.04 | 19.53  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 29.83                                          | 43.04 | 16.35  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 53.24                                          | 65.80 | 40.43  |
| Meghalaya                          | Total                     | 29.49                                          | 34.12 | 24.56  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 23.40                                          | 27.68 | 18.94  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 65.22                                          | 69.93 | 59.69  |

| India/State/<br>Union<br>Territory | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literates to<br>Total Population |       |        |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                    |                           | Population                                     | Male  | Female |
| 1                                  | 2                         | 3                                              | 4     | 5      |
| Mysore                             | Total                     | 31.52                                          | 41.62 | 20.97  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 25.13                                          | 35.40 | 14.54  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 51.43                                          | 60.40 | 41.61  |
| Nagaland                           | Total                     | 27.40                                          | 35.02 | 18.65  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 23.71                                          | 30.51 | 16.39  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 60.79                                          | 66.13 | 49.47  |
| Orissa                             | Total                     | 26.18                                          | 38.29 | 13.92  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 24.09                                          | 36.14 | 12.06  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 49.00                                          | 59.94 | 36.05  |
| Punjab                             | Total                     | 33.67                                          | 40.38 | 25.90  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 27.81                                          | 34.69 | 19.88  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 52.49                                          | 58.55 | 45.41  |
| Rajasthan                          | Total                     | 19.07                                          | 28.74 | 8.46   |
|                                    | Rural                     | 13.85                                          | 22.87 | 4.03   |
|                                    | Urban                     | 43.47                                          | 55.52 | 29.68  |
| Tamil Nadu                         | Total                     | 39.46                                          | 51.78 | 26.86  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 32.13                                          | 45.14 | 18.98  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 56.36                                          | 66.76 | 45.42  |
| Tripura                            | Total                     | 30.98                                          | 40.20 | 21.19  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 27.13                                          | 36.43 | 17.27  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 64.01                                          | 72.42 | 55.03  |



| India/State/<br>Union<br>Territory | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literates to<br>Total Population |       |        |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                    |                           | Population                                     | Male  | Female |
| 1                                  | 2                         | 3                                              | 4     | 5      |
| Uttar Pradesh                      | Total                     | 21.70                                          | 31.50 | 10.55  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 18.13                                          | 28.02 | 6.99   |
|                                    | Urban                     | 43.63                                          | 52.08 | 33.33  |
| West Bengal                        | Total                     | 33.20                                          | 42.81 | 22.42  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 25.72                                          | 35.80 | 15.02  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 55.93                                          | 62.01 | 47.84  |
| Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands     | Total                     | 43.59                                          | 51.64 | 31.11  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 38.31                                          | 46.80 | 25.66  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 61.53                                          | 66.93 | 51.85  |
| Arunachal Pradesh                  | Total                     | 11.29                                          | 17.82 | 3.71   |
|                                    | Rural                     | 9.79                                           | 15.77 | 3.00   |
|                                    | Urban                     | 50.46                                          | 59.28 | 31.18  |
| Chandigarh                         | Total                     | 61.56                                          | 66.97 | 54.35  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 30.53                                          | 38.84 | 24.41  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 64.80                                          | 70.03 | 57.89  |
| Dadra and Nagar-<br>Haveli         | Total                     | 14.97                                          | 22.15 | 7.84   |
|                                    | Rural                     | 14.97                                          | 22.15 | 7.84   |
|                                    | Urban                     | ..                                             | ..    | ..     |
| Delhi                              | Total                     | 56.61                                          | 63.71 | 47.75  |
|                                    | Rural                     | 36.23                                          | 49.00 | 20.75  |
|                                    | Urban                     | 58.95                                          | 65.37 | 50.90  |

| India/State/<br>Union<br>Territory            | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literates to<br>Total Population |       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                               |                           | Population                                     | Male  | Female |
| 1                                             | 2                         | 3                                              | 4     | 5      |
| Goa, Daman and<br>Diu                         | Total                     | 44.75                                          | 54.31 | 35.09  |
|                                               | Rural                     | 40.59                                          | 50.40 | 31.06  |
|                                               | Urban                     | 56.32                                          | 64.39 | 47.21  |
| Laccadive, Minicoy<br>and Amindivi<br>Islands | Total                     | 43.66                                          | 56.48 | 30.56  |
|                                               | Rural                     | 43.66                                          | 56.48 | 30.56  |
|                                               | Urban                     | ..                                             | ..    | ..     |
| Pondicherry                                   | Total                     | 46.02                                          | 57.29 | 34.62  |
|                                               | Rural                     | 38.60                                          | 51.14 | 25.87  |
|                                               | Urban                     | 56.23                                          | 65.83 | 46.60  |

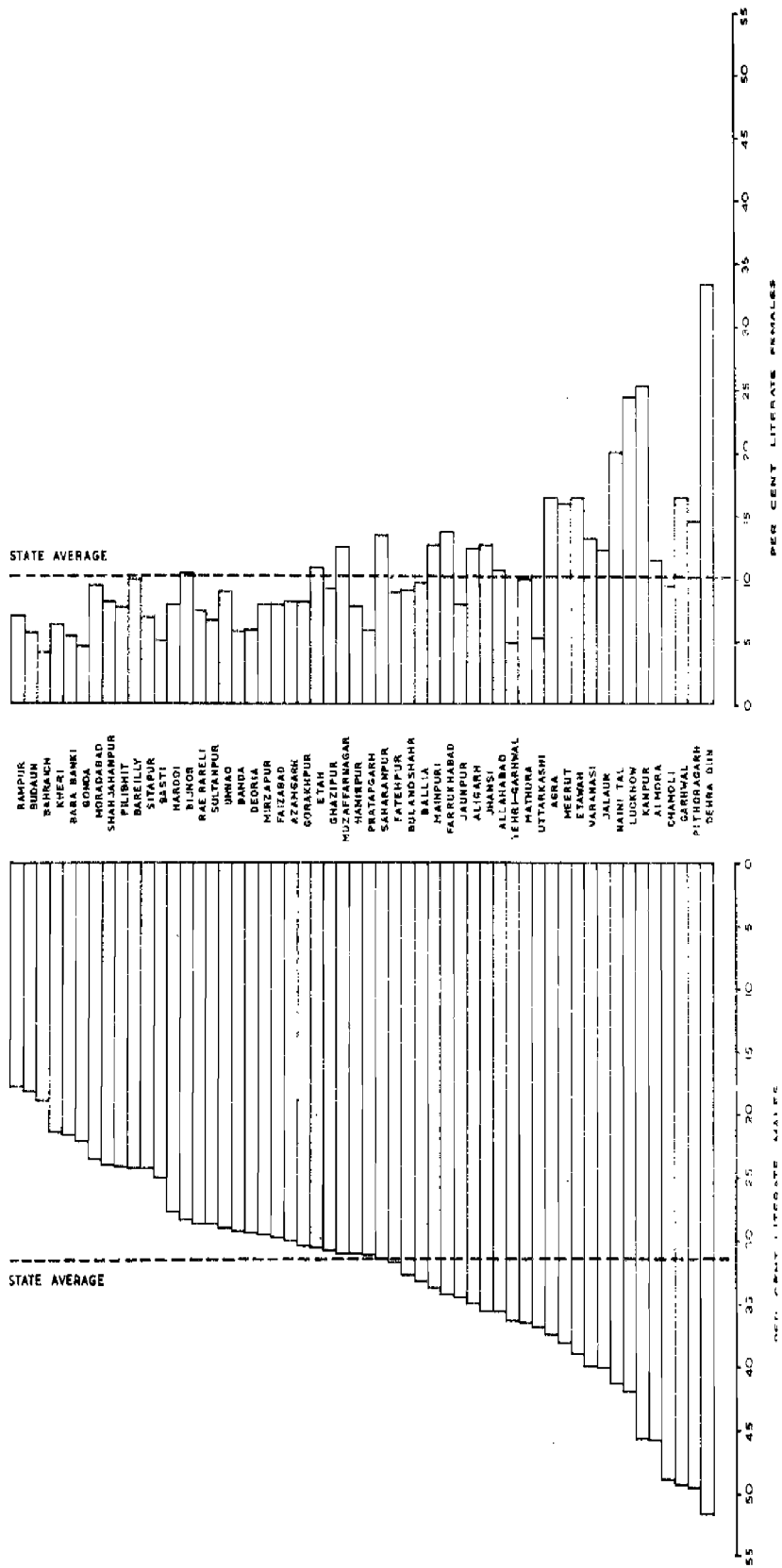
At first sight, the percentage literacy figures of 31.50 per cent amongst males, 10.55 per cent amongst females and 21.70 per cent among the population of the State, would indicate slow pace of education. If, however, the picture as it stood shortly after independence is compared to what it is to-day it would clearly show that the pace is fast, although still a lot needs to be made specially in the direction of female education.

TABLE 2

*Sexwise Percentage Literacy and number of Literates in Uttar Pradesh (1951, 1961, 1971)*

| Census | Popu-<br>lation | Male  | Female | Total<br>Literate<br>population | Literate<br>Male | Literate<br>Female |
|--------|-----------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1      | 2               | 3     | 4      | 5                               | 6                | 7                  |
| 1951   | 10.77           | 17.18 | 3.60   | 6,760,380                       | 5,694,180        | 1,066,200          |
| 1961   | 17.65           | 27.30 | 7.02   | 13,013,183                      | 10,546,795       | 2,466,388          |
| 1971   | 21.70           | 31.50 | 10.55  | 19,173,970                      | 14,812,311       | 4,361,659          |

# LITERACY IN DISTRICTS OF U.P., 1971



It would be observed that percentage of literacy has practically doubled amongst males and almost tripled amongst females as compared to 1951. In terms of absolute number literates in the State increased by more than 12.4 million in last 20 years.

Districtwise literacy, as returned in 1971 Census is given in table below. Dehra Dun (43.74) shows the highest percentage of literates during the 1971 Census. Other districts where the percentage is more than 150 per cent of the State average are Kanpur (36.63) and Lucknow (33.97). The lowest literacy rate obtains in district Bahraich (12.19). Besides, Bahraich the percentage of literates is substantially lower in districts Budaun (12.66), Rampur (12.90), Kheri (14.63), Gonda (14.04) and Bara Banki (14.25). In comparison to 1961 Census there are more literates in every district of the State.

TABLE 3

*Sexwise Percentage Literacy in Districts of Uttar Pradesh  
(Total/Rural/Urban—1971)*

| Name of District | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literacy |       |        |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
|                  |                           | Population             | Male  | Female |
| 1                | 2                         | 3                      | 4     | 5      |
| UTTAR PRADESH    | Total                     | 21.70                  | 31.50 | 10.55  |
|                  | Rural                     | 18.13                  | 28.02 | 6.99   |
|                  | Urban                     | 43.63                  | 52.08 | 33.33  |
| 1. Uttarkashi    | Total                     | 22.04                  | 37.02 | 5.37   |
|                  | Rural                     | 20.29                  | 35.10 | 4.12   |
|                  | Urban                     | 63.22                  | 74.61 | 43.57  |

| Name of District | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literacy |       |        |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
|                  |                           | Population             | Male  | Female |
| 1                | 2                         | 3                      | 4     | 5      |
| 2. Chamoli       | Total                     | 28.67                  | 48.92 | 9.59   |
|                  | Rural                     | 27.48                  | 47.90 | 8.70   |
|                  | Urban                     | 56.04                  | 66.91 | 37.95  |
| 3. Tehri-Garhwal | Total                     | 19.29                  | 36.38 | 4.92   |
|                  | Rural                     | 18.08                  | 34.98 | 4.15   |
|                  | Urban                     | 63.43                  | 73.09 | 46.89  |
| 4. Garhwal       | Total                     | 32.00                  | 49.32 | 16.52  |
|                  | Rural                     | 30.13                  | 47.43 | 15.23  |
|                  | Urban                     | 59.79                  | 70.67 | 42.85  |
| 5. Pithoragarh   | Total                     | 31.87                  | 49.68 | 14.63  |
|                  | Rural                     | 30.74                  | 48.73 | 13.59  |
|                  | Urban                     | 60.32                  | 70.02 | 46.84  |
| 6. Almora        | Total                     | 28.08                  | 45.89 | 11.53  |
|                  | Rural                     | 25.90                  | 43.68 | 9.89   |
|                  | Urban                     | 67.57                  | 76.68 | 52.79  |
| 7. Naini Tal     | Total                     | 31.94                  | 41.33 | 20.17  |
|                  | Rural                     | 27.44                  | 37.30 | 15.19  |
|                  | Urban                     | 47.77                  | 55.24 | 38.10  |
| 8. Bijnor        | Total                     | 20.17                  | 28.35 | 10.58  |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.91                  | 26.50 | 7.75   |
|                  | Urban                     | 30.42                  | 36.88 | 23.09  |

| Name of District | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literacy |       |        |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
|                  |                           | Population             | Male  | Female |
| 1                | 2                         | 3                      | 4     | 5      |
| 9. Moradabad     | Total                     | 17.13                  | 23.47 | 9.54   |
|                  | Rural                     | 11.75                  | 18.21 | 3.97   |
|                  | Urban                     | 34.36                  | 40.57 | 27.12  |
| 10. Budaun       | Total                     | 12.66                  | 18.19 | 5.85   |
|                  | Rural                     | 10.84                  | 16.34 | 4.02   |
|                  | Urban                     | 30.35                  | 36.71 | 22.98  |
| 11. Rampur       | Total                     | 12.90                  | 17.70 | 7.17   |
|                  | Rural                     | 9.09                   | 13.66 | 3.58   |
|                  | Urban                     | 28.59                  | 34.70 | 21.56  |
| 12. Bareilly     | Total                     | 17.82                  | 24.27 | 9.92   |
|                  | Rural                     | 11.97                  | 18.38 | 4.05   |
|                  | Urban                     | 38.23                  | 45.19 | 29.96  |
| 13. Pilibhit     | Total                     | 16.73                  | 24.14 | 7.78   |
|                  | Rural                     | 13.75                  | 21.38 | 4.51   |
|                  | Urban                     | 35.55                  | 41.77 | 28.19  |
| 14. Shahjahanpur | Total                     | 17.09                  | 24.09 | 8.31   |
|                  | Rural                     | 14.05                  | 21.09 | 5.09   |
|                  | Urban                     | 34.01                  | 41.47 | 25.34  |
| 15. Dehra Dun    | Total                     | 43.74                  | 51.71 | 33.40  |
|                  | Rural                     | 27.20                  | 35.60 | 16.84  |
|                  | Urban                     | 62.34                  | 68.97 | 53.22  |

| Name of District  | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literacy |       |        |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
|                   |                           | Population             | Male  | Female |
| 1                 | 2                         | 3                      | 4     | 5      |
| 16. Saharanpur    | Total                     | 23.41                  | 31.53 | 13.52  |
|                   | Rural                     | 17.14                  | 25.29 | 7.30   |
|                   | Urban                     | 43.85                  | 51.45 | 34.28  |
| 17. Muzaffarnagar | Total                     | 22.64                  | 30.93 | 12.65  |
|                   | Rural                     | 20.04                  | 28.53 | 9.80   |
|                   | Urban                     | 38.77                  | 46.04 | 30.18  |
| 18. Meerut        | Total                     | 28.14                  | 38.21 | 16.01  |
|                   | Rural                     | 22.98                  | 33.55 | 10.34  |
|                   | Urban                     | 44.23                  | 52.62 | 33.95  |
| 19. Bulandshahr   | Total                     | 21.92                  | 32.81 | 9.16   |
|                   | Rural                     | 19.87                  | 31.17 | 6.60   |
|                   | Urban                     | 35.29                  | 43.59 | 25.71  |
| 20. Aligarh       | Total                     | 24.89                  | 35.09 | 12.65  |
|                   | Rural                     | 21.34                  | 31.96 | 8.60   |
|                   | Urban                     | 41.21                  | 49.47 | 31.31  |
| 21. Mathura       | Total                     | 24.83                  | 36.60 | 10.51  |
|                   | Rural                     | 20.77                  | 32.98 | 5.85   |
|                   | Urban                     | 45.38                  | 55.13 | 33.76  |
| 22. Agra          | Total                     | 27.97                  | 37.46 | 16.57  |
|                   | Rural                     | 20.48                  | 31.03 | 7.6    |
|                   | Urban                     | 40.95                  | 48.65 | 31.73  |

| Name of District | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literacy |       |        |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
|                  |                           | Population             | Male  | Female |
| 1                | 2                         | 3                      | 4     | 5      |
| 23. Etah         | Total                     | 21.69                  | 30.59 | 11.01  |
|                  | Rural                     | 19.77                  | 28.77 | 8.92   |
|                  | Urban                     | 39.34                  | 47.53 | 29.81  |
| 24. Mainpuri     | Total                     | 24.24                  | 33.74 | 12.83  |
|                  | Rural                     | 22.27                  | 31.87 | 10.74  |
|                  | Urban                     | 45.60                  | 54.08 | 35.45  |
| 25. Farrukhabad  | Total                     | 25.11                  | 34.31 | 13.85  |
|                  | Rural                     | 22.94                  | 32.38 | 11.35  |
|                  | Urban                     | 42.80                  | 50.44 | 33.82  |
| 26. Etawah       | Total                     | 28.86                  | 38.98 | 16.61  |
|                  | Rural                     | 26.93                  | 37.27 | 14.36  |
|                  | Urban                     | 46.66                  | 54.93 | 36.95  |
| 27. Kanpur       | Total                     | 36.63                  | 45.77 | 25.37  |
|                  | Rural                     | 26.04                  | 36.16 | 14.14  |
|                  | Urban                     | 50.77                  | 57.99 | 41.31  |
| 28. Fatehpur     | Total                     | 20.90                  | 31.71 | 8.90   |
|                  | Rural                     | 19.87                  | 30.75 | 7.82   |
|                  | Urban                     | 38.12                  | 47.58 | 27.33  |
| 29. Allahabad    | Total                     | 23.88                  | 35.65 | 10.76  |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.57                  | 29.54 | 4.64   |
|                  | Urban                     | 51.72                  | 60.79 | 40.24  |



| Name of District | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literacy |       |        |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
|                  |                           | Population             | Male  | Female |
| 1                | 2                         | 3                      | 4     | 5      |
| 30. Jhansi       | Total                     | 24.98                  | 35.65 | 12.72  |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.89                  | 28.38 | 5.81   |
|                  | Urban                     | 46.72                  | 58.07 | 33.8   |
| 31. Jalaun       | Total                     | 27.36                  | 40.20 | 12.40  |
|                  | Rural                     | 24.87                  | 37.87 | 9.77   |
|                  | Urban                     | 43.05                  | 54.54 | 29.24  |
| 32. Hamirpur     | Total                     | 20.25                  | 31.15 | 7.83   |
|                  | Rural                     | 18.31                  | 29.07 | 6.11   |
|                  | Urban                     | 37.81                  | 49.78 | 23.77  |
| 33. Banda        | Total                     | 18.39                  | 29.31 | 5.84   |
|                  | Rural                     | 16.40                  | 27.28 | 3.96   |
|                  | Urban                     | 40.42                  | 51.23 | 27.29  |
| 34. Kheri        | Total                     | 14.63                  | 21.41 | 6.40   |
|                  | Rural                     | 12.65                  | 19.36 | 4.52   |
|                  | Urban                     | 44.46                  | 52.15 | 35.03  |
| 35. Sitapur      | Total                     | 16.45                  | 24.27 | 7.03   |
|                  | Rural                     | 14.38                  | 22.10 | 5.07   |
|                  | Urban                     | 41.84                  | 50.78 | 31.07  |
| 36. Hardoi       | Total                     | 19.25                  | 27.83 | 8.86   |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.64                  | 26.24 | 7.19   |
|                  | Urban                     | 38.06                  | 46.70 | 27.91  |
| 37. Unnao        | Total                     | 19.63                  | 29.00 | 9.09   |
|                  | Rural                     | 18.84                  | 28.22 | 8.33   |
|                  | Urban                     | 49.33                  | 57.24 | 39.55  |

| Name of District | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literacy |       |        |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
|                  |                           | Population             | Male  | Female |
| 1                | 2                         | 3                      | 4     | 5      |
| 38. Lucknow      | Total                     | 33.97                  | 41.91 | 24.52  |
|                  | Rural                     | 16.51                  | 24.83 | 6.75   |
|                  | Urban                     | 50.81                  | 58.16 | 41.95  |
| 39. Rae Bareli   | Total                     | 18.33                  | 28.63 | 7.41   |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.55                  | 27.84 | 6.67   |
|                  | Urban                     | 40.43                  | 50.32 | 29.18  |
| 40. Bahraich     | Total                     | 12.19                  | 18.84 | 4.28   |
|                  | Rural                     | 10.70                  | 17.27 | 2.89   |
|                  | Urban                     | 35.72                  | 43.91 | 26.12  |
| 41. Gonda        | Total                     | 14.04                  | 22.19 | 4.74   |
|                  | Rural                     | 12.48                  | 20.45 | 3.40   |
|                  | Urban                     | 40.21                  | 50.53 | 27.78  |
| 42. Bara Banki   | Total                     | 14.25                  | 21.65 | 5.54   |
|                  | Rural                     | 13.11                  | 20.51 | 4.42   |
|                  | Urban                     | 32.75                  | 40.13 | 23.95  |
| 43. Faizabad     | Total                     | 19.32                  | 29.73 | 8.09   |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.03                  | 27.35 | 6.05   |
|                  | Urban                     | 41.03                  | 50.83 | 28.97  |

| Name of District | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literacy |       |        |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
|                  |                           | Population             | Male  | Female |
| 1                | 2                         | 3                      | 4     | 5      |
| 44. Sultanpur    | Total                     | 17.86                  | 28.66 | 6.72   |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.24                  | 28.00 | 6.18   |
|                  | Urban                     | 48.95                  | 59.06 | 36.56  |
| 45. Pratapgarh   | Total                     | 18.50                  | 31.18 | 6.02   |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.84                  | 30.47 | 5.46   |
|                  | Urban                     | 51.29                  | 63.84 | 36.47  |
| 46. Basti        | Total                     | 15.61                  | 25.04 | 5.18   |
|                  | Rural                     | 14.91                  | 24.22 | 4.63   |
|                  | Urban                     | 42.96                  | 54.57 | 28.17  |
| 47. Gorakhpur    | Total                     | 19.77                  | 30.43 | 8.20   |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.01                  | 27.58 | 5.69   |
|                  | Urban                     | 51.83                  | 61.41 | 39.89  |
| 48. Deoria       | Total                     | 17.95                  | 29.38 | 6.03   |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.16                  | 28.55 | 5.33   |
|                  | Urban                     | 44.03                  | 54.56 | 31.15  |
| 49. Azamgarh     | Total                     | 19.11                  | 29.96 | 8.21   |
|                  | Rural                     | 17.94                  | 28.70 | 7.22   |
|                  | Urban                     | 40.37                  | 51.57 | 27.58  |

| Name of District | Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage of Literacy |       |        |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
|                  |                           | Population             | Male  | Female |
| 1                | 2                         | 3                      | 4     | 5      |
| 50. Jaunpur      | Total                     | 21.23                  | 34.52 | 8.80   |
|                  | Rural                     | 20.02                  | 33.39 | 6.93   |
|                  | Urban                     | 39.46                  | 50.41 | 26.94  |
| 51. Ballia       | Total                     | 21.67                  | 33.25 | 9.80   |
|                  | Rural                     | 20.74                  | 32.29 | 8.97   |
|                  | Urban                     | 40.99                  | 51.91 | 28.25  |
| 52. Ghazipur     | Total                     | 20.14                  | 30.75 | 9.29   |
|                  | Rural                     | 19.07                  | 29.53 | 8.42   |
|                  | Urban                     | 42.88                  | 55.25 | 28.78  |
| 53. Varanasi     | Total                     | 27.27                  | 39.99 | 13.28  |
|                  | Rural                     | 21.61                  | 34.81 | 7.57   |
|                  | Urban                     | 44.12                  | 54.48 | 31.52  |
| 54. Mirzapur     | Total                     | 19.39                  | 29.61 | 8.08   |
|                  | Rural                     | 16.49                  | 26.31 | 5.84   |
|                  | Urban                     | 40.64                  | 51.83 | 26.14  |

While the male literacy follows more or less the same pattern as the total population, female literacy shows a slight difference. While the top position among females is occupied by Districts Dehra Dun, Kanpur and Lucknow in that order with 33.40, 25.37 and 24.52 per cent literate among female population, the bottom

places are occupied by Bahraich with 4.28, Gonda 4.74, Tehri-Garhwal 4.92, Basti 5.18, Uttarkashi 5.37, Bara Banki 5.54, Banda 5.84 and Budaun 5.85 per cent literate females.

Perusal of the table further shows that Rural component in each district has lower literacy than its urban counterpart. It could be said that a predominantly agricultural area will have literacy rate different from the one which is composite in character. A farmer still can not see any connection between literacy and his own prosperity. He may even apprehend that education may wean his children away from soil. The differentials in literacy are more marked among the female population.

Table 4 gives the literacy rates in the twenty two Class I cities of our State. Dehra Dun, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Lucknow occupy the top positions with 62.79, 52.77, 52.71, and 51.05 per cent literates in their population. In male literacy Dehra Dun 69.37 per cent is followed by Gorakhpur 62.13 per cent, Allahabad 61.57 per cent and Lucknow 58.35 per cent while as in female literacy Dehra Dun 54.43 per cent is followed by Lucknow 42.22 per cent and Allahabad 41.56 per cent. Dehra Dun thus occupies the top position in literacy amongst males and females both in its Urban component as well as a District on the whole. Rampur 29.66 per cent and Shahjahanpur 33.96 per cent have the lowest literacy in the Class I cities. These two occupy the lowest position in male as well as female literacy. Among females literacy in urban areas of our State is 33.33 per cent i.e., only one out of three females in urban areas knows how to read and write. Even this percentage is present in urban areas of 23 out of 54 districts only. The districts with more than 40 per cent female literates in their urban areas number only nine. Incidentally these include five districts of the hills namely Almora 52.79, Tehri-Garhwal, 46.89, Pithoragarh 46.84,

Uttarkashi 43.57 and Garhwal 42.85. The other four districts being Dehra Dun 53.22, Lucknow 41.95, Kanpur 41.31 and Allahabad 40.24.

TABLE 4

*Percentage Literacy in 22 Class I Cities of Uttar Pradesh*

| Name of City/Urban Agglomeration | Percentage of Literates to Total Population |       |        |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                  | Population                                  | Male  | Female |
| 1                                | 2                                           | 3     | 4      |
| 1. Kanpur Urban Agglomeration    | 50.80                                       | 58.02 | 41.34  |
| 2. Lucknow Urban Agglomeration   | 51.05                                       | 58.35 | 42.22  |
| 3. Agra Urban Agglomeration      | 41.74                                       | 49.45 | 32.52  |
| 4. Varanasi Urban Agglomeration  | 44.02                                       | 54.18 | 31.68  |
| 5. Allahabad Urban Agglomeration | 52.77                                       | 61.57 | 41.56  |
| 6. Meerut Urban Agglomeration    | 47.37                                       | 55.30 | 37.61  |
| 7. Bareilly Urban Agglomeration  | 41.18                                       | 47.94 | 33.15  |
| 8. Moradabad Urban Agglomeration | 39.83                                       | 45.26 | 33.36  |
| 9. Aligarh M. B.                 | 42.55                                       | 50.61 | 32.85  |
| 10. Gorakhpur M. B.              | 52.71                                       | 62.13 | 40.91  |
| 11. Saharanpur M. B.             | 43.32                                       | 50.03 | 35.27  |

| Name of City/Urban Agglomeration     | Percentage of Literates to Total Population |       |        |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                      | Population                                  | Male  | Female |
| 1                                    | 2                                           | 3     | 4      |
| 12. Dehra Dun Urban Agglomeration    | 62.79                                       | 69.37 | 54.43  |
| 13. Jhansi Urban Agglomeration       | 49.64                                       | 60.09 | 37.90  |
| 14. Rampur M.B.                      | 29.66                                       | 35.62 | 22.78  |
| 15. Shahjahanpur Urban Agglomeration | 33.96                                       | 41.40 | 25.29  |
| 16. Mathura Urban Agglomeration      | 47.34                                       | 56.23 | 36.69  |
| 17. Firozabad M.B.                   | 39.05                                       | 45.45 | 31.38  |
| 18. Ghaziabad Urban Agglomeration    | 49.18                                       | 57.04 | 39.28  |
| 19. Muzaffarnagar M. B.              | 47.24                                       | 54.41 | 38.73  |
| 20. Farrukhabad Urban Agglomeration  | 43.96                                       | 51.79 | 34.56  |
| 21. Faizabad Urban Agglomeration     | 45.40                                       | 55.16 | 32.75  |
| 22. Mirzapur- cum-Vindhyachal M.B.   | 38.35                                       | 48.99 | 25.89  |

Tahsils occupy an important part in the administration of our State. The tahsils with highest percentage of literacy are given below :

TABLE 5

*Percentage literacy in a few important Tahsils*

| Name of Tahsil       | Population | Male  | Female |
|----------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| 1. Dehra Dun         | 30.45      | 38.85 | 20.37  |
| 2. Kanpur            | 26.19      | 36.40 | 14.15  |
| 3. Meerut            | 22.64      | 34.11 | 8.84   |
| 4. Varanasi          | 22.31      | 35.77 | 7.90   |
| 5. Agra              | 21.36      | 32.90 | 7.09   |
| 6. Allahabad (Chail) | 18.42      | 29.58 | 6.21   |
| 7. Lucknow           | 17.47      | 25.67 | 7.78   |

It may, however, be seen that comparatively high percentage of literacy is seen in these tahsils on account of vicinity of Class I cities.

A perusal of the data clearly shows that our State occupied eighteenth position out of twenty one States, in literacy both among male and female population. The rate of literacy among males is low enough but that of females is inadequate.

Literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is lower than in general population. Table 6 gives at a glance the literacy rates among General population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Males have higher percentage of literacy compared to females. Higher percentage is observed in urban areas as compared to rural. Scheduled Tribes resident in urban areas have higher literacy than the Scheduled Castes. In case of females it is very much marked.



TABLE 6

*Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
(Total/Rural/Urban)*

| Uttar Pradesh    | Population | Male  | Female |
|------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| 1                | 2          | 3     | 4      |
| GENERAL          |            |       |        |
| Total            | 21.70      | 31.50 | 10.55  |
| Rural            | 18.13      | 28.02 | 6.99   |
| Urban            | 43.63      | 52.08 | 33.33  |
| SCHEDULED CASTES |            |       |        |
| Total            | 10.20      | 17.13 | 2.46   |
| Rural            | 9.11       | 15.77 | 1.74   |
| Urban            | 23.43      | 33.01 | 11.75  |
| SCHEDULED TRIBES |            |       |        |
| Total            | 14.59      | 22.51 | 5.58   |
| Rural            | 13.33      | 21.35 | 4.33   |
| Urban            | 29.09      | 35.13 | 21.24  |

## CHAPTER VI

## THE MOTHER-TONGUE WE SPEAK

In Chapter I, wherein the individual slip was introduced to you, you must have noted the question on "Mother Tongue". The information was solicited from the respondent, usually the head of household, in respect of each member of the household by asking a direct question about the mother tongue of the person in question. The 'Mother Tongue' was defined as a language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. The enumerators were not required to probe the response, but to take down the answers as given. A few instances where the respondents claimed their mother tongue to be 'Bharti' or 'Universal' were reported but such cases were extremely insignificant. The number of 'Mother Tongues' returned for our 'Country' and our 'State' was 1,652 and 142 respectively in 1961. The number stood at 1,309 for India and 120 for our State in 1971. Have you ever thought about the reasons for such a large number of 'Mother Tongues' existing in our 'State' and our 'Country'? The reasons are many, mainly historical, social and geographical. We will deal with these in the following paragraphs.

We studied the development of villages in Chapter III and it was mentioned therein that villages were formed by the amalgamation of family settlements, in areas, which offered land for agriculture and pasturage. The language spoken by these early settlers developed and underwent changes in course of time. We can safely speculate that pressure of the nomads both of the land and the sea, on the early inhabitants lead to diversity in and development of original language. Those countries which stood directly in the way of these nomads were destroyed and broken up. Those, like India,

which were protected by geography received a back-wash and after a turmoil settled down again. The earliest instance of this movement of nomads is that of Aryans. Starting from the vacant spaces of Central Asia, they occupied Iran and not only overran but peopled Europe. However, when the movement reached India, the fact that it had first to divert its course to the Hindukush and thus lose a great deal of momentum, made the Aryan invasion a trickle which, while it left abiding marks on India, had to compromise with the local population and establish a new society. The Sanskrit language took form in North West India during the second millenium before our era. It was a detached branch of the linguistic group which has been given the name Indo-Iranian. Ancient India possessed from an early period certain dialects derived from Sanskrit, which made up what was called the Indian medium. The most important of these languages and the most ancient was 'Pali'. These languages became esoteric and dialects which in principle belonged to different areas were called 'Prakrit'. The population movement of Aryans broke down on Yamuna and what spread afterwards, all over India in time, was something that was evolved out of the contacts of the two peoples—the Aryans and the original inhabitants.

Again the Huns started on the same path. Marching across the vacant areas, they overran Europe, and broke the resistance of Roman Empire. So far as India, lying away from the main route, was concerned, the Huns who turned this way had first to establish themselves in the Hindukush Valley before they could reach the Indian plains. It was not the main body of this vast moving mass that came into contact with India. A similar story is told by the movements of the Mangols and the Turks. The successive Turkish attacks on India by Khiljis, Tughlaqs and others, established ephemeral dynasties,

sometimes of considerable power, these exercised a distinct influence on the indigenous population. Knowledge of the language of conqueror, not only helped in establishing a person in the administrative set-up but also boosted the chances of promotion and royal patronage. Accelerated growth of Persian and Arabic took place around the centres of power.

The nomads from the sea could not extend their power beyond the areas of their direct knowledge, till a late stage when oceanography was better known. With the advance of naval power, countries of Western Europe, Portuguese, French and English got strong holds in sea coasts of India and later, found passage into the interior on account of internecine wars amongst the indigenous Kings.

To sum up, our country came up to be peopled by persons talking different languages, for the reason, that it never offered great resistance to its early conquerors and they, in turn, did not attempt to remain long alien to the land of their conquest. In a short while each conquering tribe was absorbed in the mainstream of indigenous civilisation. Thus over the course of centuries, the society of India witnessed a great intermingling of people and a concomitant growth of innumerable composite languages and link languages. It was here that effective intermingling took place between the expansionist Indo Aryans and the natives, between the mountain tribes and the Indo Aryans, between the Scythians, Sakas, Huns and the Indo Aryans, between the Pathans, Turks, Mangols and the Indians and between the Europeans and Indians. 'Prakrits', 'Apbhraṃsas' 'Arabic', 'Persian' and 'Sanskrit' etc. intermixed with the 'Native' languages and were moulded in to hybrid languages of the region. With the improvement in communications the speakers of these languages travelled from one region to other.

You can very well understand the enormity of problem of classifying these thousand and odd languages and dialects. The classification system had been evolved by Dr. G. A. Grierson over a period extending from 1895 to 1927. He classified the languages and dialects with reference to their origin and the region where they were spoken, in his monumental work 'Linguistic Survey of India'. The Linguistic Survey of India has divided Uttar Pradesh into areas of four main languages:

(1) *Central Pahari*—Area comprising the hill districts of Garhwal and Kumaon divisions in the north, excluding the plains portion of Naini Tal district and including the hill portion of Dehra Dun district of Meerut division. The chief dialects of this region reported in 1971, were Kumauni, Garhwali and Jaunsari. The last is the mother tongue of the Scheduled Tribe of that name. Tharu, the mother tongue of Scheduled Tribe 'Tharus' is also included in this division.

(2) *Western Hindi*—Area comprising the plains portion of Naini Tal district, all the districts of Rohilkhand and Agra divisions, districts of Meerut division (excluding the hill portion of Dehra Dun district), district Hardoi of Lucknow division and districts' Farrukhabad, Etawah and Kanpur of Allahabad division. The chief 'Mother Tongues' of this region were Hindi, Urdu and Braj Bhasha.

(3) *Eastern Hindi*—Area comprising of Fatehpur and Allahabad districts of Allahabad division, Banda district of Jhansi division ; all districts of Lucknow division except Hardoi ; all districts of Faizabad division ; and parts of Mirzapur district of Varanasi division. The chief Mother Tongue of this region is Hindi, followed by Urdu.

(4) *Bihari*—Area comprising the districts of Gorakhpur and Varanasi divisions (excluding some

parts of Mirzapur district). The chief dialect of Bihari used in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is Bhojpuri.

It may, however, be noted that boundaries of the linguistic area can not be strictly drawn. It could at best be a convention line with border tracts on both its sides the language of which may be grouped on either side of the conventional line. The above classification is not understood by the common people and hence enumeration was not attempted on the above lines. A large number of mother tongues returned at this census do not find mention in Grierson's list. Most of them have now been classified with the help of Census Linguistic Division.

Grierson's classification may be of interest to you. Those of you who are interested may consult Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India. The skeletal divisions were as below :

*Languages spoken in India*

|                          |                       |                   |                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                      | (2)                   | (3)               | (4)                                                                                                                                                            |
| Austic Family            | Tibeto-Chinese Family | Dravidian Family  | Indo-European Family                                                                                                                                           |
| Aryan Sub-Family         |                       |                   |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Dardic or Pisacha Branch |                       | Indo-Aryan Branch |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Indo-Aryan Branch        |                       |                   |                                                                                                                                                                |
| North Western Group      | Southern Group        | Eastern Group     | Mediate/Central Pahari Group<br>(Hindi<br>Awadhi<br>Braj Bhasha<br>Bhojpuri<br>Punjabi<br>Gujarati<br>Rajasthani<br>Nepali<br>Kumauni<br>Garhwali<br>Jaunsari) |

Out of the thousand and odd languages and dialects, the Indian Constitution recognises 15 Indian languages. While recognising these languages it appears that Constitution has taken into account the literature, culture, history and number of speakers of these languages. The statement below gives the number of speakers in each of these languages, together with the proportion of its speakers to the total population in our State.

**TABLE 1**  
*Percentage of speakers of different languages included  
in the Schedule to the Constitution—Uttar Pradesh.*  
(Total population of the State—88,341,144)  
**(Provisional)**

| Serial<br>No. | Mother Tongue | Total<br>Speakers | Percentage<br>to total<br>population |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.            | Assamese      | 974               | Negligible                           |
| 2.            | Bengali       | 131,432           | 0.15                                 |
| 3.            | Gujarati      | 7,912             | 0.01                                 |
| 4.            | Hindi         | 71,760,535        | 81.23                                |
| 5.            | Kannada       | 3,064             | Negligible                           |
| 6.            | Kashmiri      | 1,461             | Negligible                           |
| 7.            | Malayalam     | 11,028            | 0.01                                 |
| 8.            | Marathi       | 12,545            | 0.01                                 |
| 9.            | Oriya         | 1,841             | Negligible                           |
| 10.           | Punjabi       | 485,818           | 0.55                                 |
| 11.           | Sanskrit      | 508               | Negligible                           |
| 12.           | Sindhi        | 76,399            | 0.09                                 |
| 13.           | Tamil         | 9,222             | 0.01                                 |
| 14.           | Telugu        | 6,394             | 0.01                                 |
| 15.           | Urdu          | 9,273,088         | 10.50                                |

It will be observed that Hindi was returned as mother tongue by as many as 81.23 per cent of the population. Urdu was mother tongue of 10.50 per cent people, while all other languages given in the Schedule combined together formed the mother tongue of only 0.84 per cent of the population. The regional dialects accounted for

the mother tongue of remaining 7.43 per cent population.

It has been stated above that 120 mother tongues were returned in 1971 in our State. Table below gives the name of each of these mother tongues together with the number of its speakers. It will be seen from the table that the first three mother tongues, according to the highest number of its speakers, in that order are Hindi (71,760,535), Urdu (9,273,088) and Bhojpuri (3,745,114). These form 81.23, 10.50 and 4.24 per cent of the total population respectively.

TABLE 2

*Number of Speakers of different Languages as returned during 1971 Census*

| <b>(Provisional)</b> |                       |                    |            |                 |                    |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Serial No.           | Mother Tongue         | Number of Speakers | Serial No. | Mother Tongue   | Number of Speakers |
| 1                    | Adivasi               | 6                  | 21         | Chinese/Chini   | 154                |
| 2                    | Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto | 164                | 22         | Coorgi/Kodagu   | 149                |
| 3                    | African               | 25                 | 23         | Dakani          | 1                  |
| 4                    | Arabic/Arbi           | 1,957              | 24         | Deswali         | 40                 |
| 5                    | Assamese              | 974                | 25         | Devanagari      | 108                |
| 6                    | Awadhi                | 132,283            | 26         | Dhangri         | 668                |
| 7                    | Baisali               | 55                 | 27         | Dogri           | 3,268              |
| 8                    | Balochi/Baluchi       | 5                  | 28         | English         | 6,889              |
| 9                    | Banjari               | 351                | 29         | French          | 22                 |
| 10                   | Bengali               | 131,432            | 30         | Garhwali        | 1,253,626          |
| 11                   | Bhojpuri              | 3,745,114          | 31         | German          | 41                 |
| 12                   | Bhopali               | 139                | 32         | Giharo          | 47                 |
| 13                   | Bhotia                | 10,746             | 33         | Goanese         | 1                  |
| 14                   | Bhutani               | 234                | 34         | Gorkhali/Nepali | 48,877             |
| 15                   | Bihari                | 875                | 35         | Govari          | 1                  |
| 16                   | Bilaspuri             | 36                 | 36         | Gujarati        | 7,912              |
| 17                   | Braj Bhasha           | 16,037             | 37         | Gujari          | 916                |
| 18                   | Bundelkhandi          | 9,277              | 38         | Gurmukhi        | 21,987             |
| 19                   | Burmese               | 65                 | 39         | Himachali       | 406                |
| 20                   | Chhattisgarhi         | 33                 | 40         | Hindi           | 71,760,535         |
|                      |                       |                    | 41         | Hindustani      | 23                 |



| Serial No. | Mother Tongue   | Number of Speakers | Serial No. | Mother Tongue | Number of Speakers |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 42         | Hungarian       | 7                  | 82         | Manipuri      | 55                 |
| 43         | Indonesian      | 647                | 83         | Marathi       | 12,545             |
| 44         | Italian         | 21                 | 84         | Marwari       | 4,304              |
| 45         | Jad             | 1                  | 85         | Mawari        | 21                 |
| 46         | Jaini           | 71                 | 86         | Mongolian     | 77                 |
| 47         | Jaipuri         | 93                 | 87         | Multani       | 1,512              |
| 48         | Jangali         | 29                 | 88         | Mundari       | 2                  |
| 49         | Japanese        | 53                 | 89         | Muria         | 37                 |
| 50         | Jaunsari        | 56,545             | 90         | Nagari        | 1                  |
| 51         | Jodhpuri        | 20                 | 91         | Nati          | 18                 |
| 52         | Johari          | 13                 | 92         | Oriya         | 1,841              |
| 53         | Jubbali         | 24                 | 93         | Pahari        | 8,390              |
| 54         | Kamari          | 98                 | 94         | Pali          | 1                  |
| 55         | Kandi           | 95                 | 95         | Parsi         | 7                  |
| 56         | Kangiyari       | 20                 | 96         | Pashchimi     | 307                |
| 57         | Kangri          | 687                | 97         | Persian       | 1,165              |
| 58         | Kanjari         | 186                | 98         | Portuguese    | 4                  |
| 59         | Kannada         | 3,064              | 99         | Punjabi       | 485,818            |
| 60         | Kashmiri        | 1,461              | 100        | Purbi         | 5,362              |
| 61         | Kathak          | 38                 | 101        | Qustash       | 241                |
| 62         | Kerala          | 7                  | 102        | Rajasthani    | 4,603              |
| 63         | Kharia          | 113                | 103        | Rathi         | 5                  |
| 64         | Khari boli      | 169                | 104        | Rawati        | 49                 |
| 65         | Khasi           | 4                  | 105        | Riyasati      | 2                  |
| 66         | Khortha/Khottha | 132                | 106        | Russian       | 223                |
| 67         | Kijarukh        | 1                  | 107        | Sanskrit      | 508                |
| 68         | Kinnauri        | 36                 | 108        | Santali       | 1,696              |
| 69         | Konkani         | 239                | 109        | Sikhi         | 119                |
| 70         | Kumauni         | 1,204,336          | 110        | Sindhi        | 76,399             |
| 71         | Kurmi           | 1                  | 111        | Swedish       | 3                  |
| 72         | Kurukh/Oraon    | 127                | 112        | Talya         | 8                  |
| 73         | Ladakhi         | 11                 | 113        | Tamil         | 9,222              |
| 74         | Lushai/Mizo     | 110                | 114        | Telugu        | 6,394              |
| 75         | Madrasi         | 1,201              | 115        | Tharu         | 7,511              |
| 76         | Magahi/Magadhi  | 960                | 116        | Tibetan       | 1,253              |
| 77         | Maimpuri        | 190                | 117        | Tolcha        | 12                 |
| 78         | Maithili        | 866                | 118        | Tripuri       | 1                  |
| 79         | Malay           | 7                  | 119        | Tulu          | 2                  |
| 80         | Malayalam       | 11,028             | 120        | Urdu          | 9,273,088          |
| 81         | Mandeali        | 148                |            |               |                    |

The languages and dialects in our State vary according to the region, and a discussion on the basis of first three languages alone will not be satisfactory, specially in regions where these three languages are not the foremost ones. Therefore we have selected ten prominent languages/dialects of our State on the basis of number of speakers therein. The first ten languages/dialects in the descending order of the number of speakers are Hindi, Urdu, Bhojpuri, Garhwali, Kumauni, Punjabi, Awadhi, Bengali, Sindhi and Jaunsari. Table below gives the percentage of speakers in these languages/dialects in each district of our State. It will be observed that the proportion of speakers of these individual languages/dialects do not follow the order existing in the State as a whole. A review of the distribution of these languages will be interesting.

TABLE 3

*Percentage distribution of ten numerically strong Languages of Uttar Pradesh*

| <b>(Provisional)</b> |              |              |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |  |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| State/District       | Hindi        | Urdu         | Bhojpuri    | Garhwali    | Kumauni     | Punjabi     | Awadhi      | Bengali     | Sindhi      | Jaunsari    |  |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> | <b>81.23</b> | <b>10.50</b> | <b>4.24</b> | <b>1.42</b> | <b>1.36</b> | <b>0.55</b> | <b>0.15</b> | <b>0.15</b> | <b>0.09</b> | <b>0.06</b> |  |
| 1. Uttarkashi        | 2.34         | 0.22         | 0.09        | 91.15       | 0.38        | 0.40        | 0.01        | 2.86        | N           | 0.38        |  |
| 2. Chamoli           | 2.98         | 0.08         | 0.02        | 93.68       | 1.04        | 0.11        | N           | 0.03        | ..          | ..          |  |
| 3. Tehri-Garhwal     | 1.87         | 0.10         | 0.01        | 97.06       | 0.08        | 0.15        | N           | 0.01        | N           | 0.41        |  |
| 4. Garhwal           | 21.05        | 0.89         | 0.02        | 76.29       | 0.61        | 0.37        | N           | 0.02        | 0.01        | ..          |  |
| 5. Pithoragarh       | 5.89         | 0.22         | 0.01        | 0.19        | 89.05       | 0.09        | N           | 0.02        | N           | ..          |  |
| 6. Almora            | 5.62         | 0.35         | 0.01        | 1.65        | 91.81       | 0.12        | N           | 0.02        | N           | ..          |  |
| 7. Naini Tal         | 40.28        | 11.26        | 0.50        | 0.49        | 28.59       | 10.88       | 0.01        | 3.83        | 0.39        | ..          |  |

|                   |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 8. Bijnor         | 66.51 | 32.36 | N    | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.83 | ..   | 0.12 | 0.01 | ..   |
| 9. Moradabad      | 68.77 | 30.84 | N    | N    | 0.01 | 0.32 | ..   | 0.01 | N    | ..   |
| 10. Budaun        | 88.92 | 11.03 | ..   | N    | ..   | 0.04 | ..   | N    | ..   | ..   |
| 11. Rampur        | 53.43 | 42.12 | N    | 0.01 | 0.01 | 3.79 | ..   | 0.16 | N    | ..   |
| 12. Bareilly      | 76.72 | 22.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.76 | ..   | 0.16 | 0.05 | ..   |
| 13. Pilibhit      | 76.39 | 17.40 | 0.21 | N    | ..   | 4.10 | ..   | 1.57 | 0.07 | ..   |
| 14. Shahjahanpur  | 86.92 | 11.73 | N    | N    | ..   | 0.11 | ..   | 0.02 | 0.01 | ..   |
| 15. Dehra Dun     | 63.65 | 9.59  | 0.02 | 2.76 | 0.13 | 7.24 | 0.01 | 0.40 | 1.83 | 9.41 |
| 16. Saharanpur    | 72.58 | 25.62 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 1.27 | N    | 0.08 | 0.02 | ..   |
| 17. Muzaffarnagar | 79.97 | 19.75 | N    | N    | ..   | 0.24 | ..   | 0.01 | ..   | ..   |
| 18. Meerut        | 81.99 | 16.18 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.29 | N    | 0.23 | 0.02 | ..   |
| 19. Bulandshahr   | 86.06 | 13.84 | ..   | N    | N    | 0.08 | ..   | N    | N    | ..   |

| State/District  | Hindi | Urdu | Bhojpuri | Garhwali | Kumauni | Punjabi | Awadhi | Bengali | Sindhi | Jaunsari |
|-----------------|-------|------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| 20. Aligarh     | 92.70 | 7.03 | N        | N        | N       | 0.19    | ..     | 0.01    | 0.03   | N        |
| 21. Mathura     | 95.22 | 2.73 | ..       | ..       | ..      | 0.20    | ..     | 0.47    | 0.02   | ..       |
| 22. Agra        | 92.14 | 6.10 | N        | 0.01     | N       | 0.66    | ..     | 0.09    | 0.78   | ..       |
| 23. Etah        | 93.18 | 6.73 | ..       | ..       | N       | 0.03    | ..     | N       | 0.05   | ..       |
| 24. Mainpuri    | 97.65 | 2.25 | ..       | ..       | ..      | 0.08    | N      | N       | 0.01   | ..       |
| 25. Farrukhabad | 91.45 | 8.40 | 0.02     | ..       | N       | 0.06    | N      | 0.02    | 0.02   | ..       |
| 26. Etawah      | 96.48 | 3.35 | N        | N        | N       | 0.08    | ..     | 0.01    | 0.06   | ..       |
| 27. Kanpur      | 88.13 | 9.20 | 0.01     | N        | N       | 1.63    | N      | 0.22    | 0.51   | ..       |
| 28. Fatehpur    | 91.55 | 8.42 | ..       | ..       | ..      | 0.02    | ..     | N       | N      | ..       |
| 29. Allahabad   | 89.60 | 9.50 | 0.02     | N        | N       | 0.24    | N      | 0.34    | 0.05   | ..       |

|                |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |
|----------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| 30. Jhansi     | 96.03 | 2.46  | N    | N    | 0.40 | N    | 0.07 | 0.29 | .. |
| 31. Jalaun     | 94.72 | 4.79  | N    | ..   | 0.01 | ..   | N    | 0.01 | .. |
| 32. Hamirpur   | 96.24 | 3.37  | 0.08 | ..   | 0.04 | ..   | N    | N    | .. |
| 33. Banda      | 95.21 | 4.66  | N    | ..   | 0.02 | ..   | N    | 0.07 | .. |
| 34. Kheri      | 86.67 | 9.79  | 0.07 | N    | 2.05 | 0.87 | 0.04 | 0.01 | .. |
| 35. Sitapur    | 87.93 | 11.72 | N    | N    | 0.07 | 0.21 | N    | 0.03 | .. |
| 36. Hardoi     | 93.55 | 6.42  | ..   | ..   | 0.02 | ..   | N    | N    | .. |
| 37. Unnao      | 95.11 | 4.85  | ..   | ..   | 0.02 | ..   | N    | N    | .. |
| 38. Lucknow    | 79.88 | 16.64 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 1.56 | 0.04 | 0.76 | 0.41 | .. |
| 39. Rae Bareli | 92.76 | 5.67  | ..   | ..   | 0.06 | 1.41 | 0.01 | 0.06 | .. |
| 40. Bahraich   | 85.78 | 13.35 | 0.05 | ..   | 0.05 | 0.66 | 0.08 | N    | .. |
| 41. Gonda      | 87.19 | 12.57 | 0.01 | ..   | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.01 | .. |
| 42. Bara Banki | 86.16 | 13.76 | 0.01 | N    | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.01 | N    | .. |

| State/District | Hindi | Urdu  | Bhojpuri | Garhwali | Kumauni | Punjabi | Awadhi | Bengali | Sindhi | Jaunsari |
|----------------|-------|-------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| 43. Faizabad   | 91.15 | 7.69  | 0.07     | N        | N       | 0.12    | 0.71   | 0.02    | 0.15   | ..       |
| 44. Sultanpur  | 94.69 | 5.21  | ..       | ..       | ..      | 0.03    | 0.04   | N       | N      | ..       |
| 45. Pratapgarh | 93.13 | 6.54  | ..       | ..       | ..      | 0.03    | 0.28   | N       | N      | ..       |
| 46. Basti      | 85.77 | 13.26 | 0.88     | ..       | ..      | 0.02    | 0.03   | N       | 0.01   | ..       |
| 47. Gorakhpur  | 83.49 | 5.23  | 10.78    | ..       | N       | 0.10    | 0.05   | 0.10    | 0.06   | ..       |
| 48. Deoria     | 56.38 | 3.77  | 39.74    | ..       | ..      | 0.02    | N      | 0.02    | N      | ..       |
| 49. Azamgarh   | 45.00 | 10.85 | 42.09    | 0.01     | N       | N       | 2.00   | 0.01    | 0.01   | ..       |
| 50. Jaunpur    | 95.02 | 4.85  | 0.05     | N        | ..      | 0.02    | 0.03   | 0.01    | N      | ..       |
| 51. Ballia     | 62.89 | 2.81  | 34.28    | ..       | ..      | N       | ..     | 0.01    | ..     | ..       |
| 52. Ghazipur   | 73.74 | 7.01  | 19.16    | N        | ..      | 0.07    | ..     | 0.01    | ..     | ..       |
| 53. Varanasi   | 83.68 | 8.29  | 6.77     | N        | N       | 0.15    | N      | 0.06    | 0.12   | ..       |
| 54. Mirzapur   | 95.78 | 2.28  | 1.63     | ..       | ..      | 0.09    | N      | 0.07    | N      | ..       |

1. *Hindi*—Is spoken in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh and except in the districts of Garhwal division, and in districts Pithoragarh and Almora of Kumaon division, forms the highest percentage of speakers in all other districts of Uttar Pradesh. It was returned as mother tongue by 71,760,535 persons in 1971. The number of speakers have shown a rise of 14.92 per cent since 1961.

2. *Urdu*—Is spoken in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The total number of persons who returned Urdu as mother tongue was 9,273,088 in 1971. It accounted for 42.12 per cent speakers in Rampur district. The next highest percentage was seen in District Bijnor 32.36 per cent, Moradabad 30.84 per cent, Saharanpur 25.62 per cent, Bareilly 22.03 per cent, and Muzaffarnagar 19.75 per cent. Percentage increase since 1961 is 17.50 per cent.

3. *Bhojpur*—Has been returned as mother tongue mainly from Districts Azamgarh 42.09 per cent, Deoria 39.74 per cent, Ballia 34.28 per cent, Ghazipur 19.16 per cent, Gorakhpur 10.78 per cent and Varanasi 6.77 per cent. The total number of speakers stood at 3,745,114 showing an increase of 3017.84 per cent over the 1961 speakers which appears to be on account of returning of local dialects in 1971 in preference to main language Hindi returned in 1961.

4. *Garhwali*—Is chiefly spoken in Garhwal division. The percentage returns for this dialect were, Uttarkashi 91.15 per cent, Chamoli 93.68 per cent, Tehri-Garhwal 97.06 per cent and Garhwal 76.29 per cent. Apart from these districts small percentage of population in Districts Dehra Dun (2.76) and Almora (1.65) returned Garhwali as their mother tongue. The total number of Garhwali speakers in 1971 was 1,253,626 which shows an increase of 57.32 per cent on the number of returned in 1961.



5. *Kumauni*—Was returned as mother tongue by highest percentage of residents in Districts Pithoragarh 89.05 and Almora 91.81. 28.59 per cent of the population in District Naini Tal also spoke Kumauni. District Chamoli had 1.04 per cent Kumauni speaking population. Other districts returned negligible percentages. Total speakers of Kumauni were 1,204,336 in 1971 showing an increase of 17.14 per cent over the 1961 speakers.

6. *Punjabi*—Was returned chiefly from District Naini Tal 10.88 per cent, Dehra Dun 7.24 per cent, Pilibhit 4.10 per cent, Rampur 3.79 per cent and Kheri 2.05 per cent. Other districts, which had more than 1 per cent population who returned Punjabi as mother tongue, were Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Saharanpur. Except Dehra Dun, majority of Punjabi speaking population was in rural areas of the first five districts mentioned above and in urban areas of the last four districts. The number of Punjabi speaking population increased by 40.74 per cent since 1961.

7. *Awadhi*—Was returned as mother tongue in Districts Azamgarh 2.00 per cent, Rae Bareilly 1.41 per cent, Kheri 0.81 per cent, Faizabad 0.71 per cent and Bahraich 0.66 per cent. Other districts had even less than this percentage. In 1971 Awadhi was returned by 132,283 persons as compared to 526,801 persons in 1961. Perhaps majority speakers of Awadhi of 1961, preferred to give main language Hindi as their 'Mother Tongue' in 1971. This accounts for decrease of 74.89 per cent in the number of its speakers since 1961.

8. *Bengali*—The highest percentage of Bengali speaking population was returned in District Naini Tal 3.83 per cent. Other districts like Uttarkashi 2.86 per cent, Pilibhit 1.57 per cent, Lucknow 0.76 per cent Mathura 0.47 per cent, Dehra Dun 0.40 per cent and Allahabad 0.34 per cent also had Bengali speaking population in sufficient numbers. Bengalis in District Naini Tal and Pilibhit are displaced persons from Pakistan

who have been settled in the rural areas of these places. Speakers of Bengali numbered 131,432 in 1971, had shown an increase of 25.74 per cent since 1961.

9. *Sindhi*—With a total of 76,399 speakers, of whom 44,256 resided in KAVAL towns of Uttar Pradesh, are predominantly traders. 1.83 per cent population of Dehra Dun returned Sindhi as mother tongue. Its speakers have shown an increase of 32.97 per cent since 1961.

10. *Jaunsari*—Is the mother tongue of the Scheduled Tribe of this name, confined mainly to tahsil Chakrata of District Dehra Dun. Only two other Districts Uttarakashi and Tehri-Garhwal have some speakers of this dialect. With a total of 56,545 speakers in 1971, it has shown an increase of 4.80 per cent since 1961.

It may be noted that abrupt increase of 3017.84 per cent in the number of speakers of Bhojpuri and steep decline of 74.89 per cent in the number of Awadhi speaking population since 1961, is not on account of immigration of former and emmigration of latter population, in this decade. It is mainly due to return of local dialect as mother tongue, in preference to main language Hindi in case of Bhojpuri and *vice versa* in case of Awadhi in 1971.

Distribution of speakers of different mother tongues, as returned in 1971, in the districts of the State, has been discussed above. It will be interesting to study the distribution of speakers in Rural and Urban areas. The majority of the population in our State resides in rural area and so it would be natural to presume that higher percentage of speakers in each of the ten languages/dialects, discussed above would be in rural areas. The table below (Table 4) gives the percentage distribution of speakers of each language/dialect in rural and urban areas. It will be seen that while above presumption is correct in respect of seven of the ten languages, mentioned above it does not hold good in

respect of Bengali, Sindhi and Punjabi where the urban speakers account for higher percentage. High percentage of Sindhi in urban areas is on account of the fact that majority of Sindhis are engaged in trade and business in urban areas, and this holds good even for Punjabis. The Bengalis, apart from displaced persons from Pakistan, are mainly engaged in services. They are concentrated in urban areas of Varanasi, Lucknow, Allahabad and Kanpur. Mother Tongues Jaunsari and Awadhi are more or less exclusive to rural area.

TABLE 4

*Percentage distribution of speakers of various Mother Tongues in Rural and Urban areas of Uttar Pradesh*

**(Provisional)**

| Mother Tongue | Rural | Urban |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 1 Awadhi      | 99.70 | 0.30  |
| 2 Bengali     | 39.14 | 60.86 |
| 3 Bhojpuri    | 98.70 | 1.30  |
| 4 Garhwali    | 96.41 | 3.59  |
| 5 Hindi       | 88.38 | 11.62 |
| 6 Jaunsari    | 99.98 | 0.02  |
| 7 Kumauni     | 95.47 | 4.53  |
| 8 Punjabi     | 47.28 | 52.72 |
| 9 Sindhi      | 5.60  | 94.40 |
| 10 Urdu       | 63.23 | 36.77 |

Improved means of communications have assisted in the movement of speakers of various mother-tongues, from one region to other. The migration is chiefly on account of better prospect in the new place of residence. Cities, in general, offer these opportunities and attract persons from all parts of the country. A study of the table given below (Table 5), would reveal that speakers of practically all the fifteen languages scheduled in the constitution are represented in each of the KAVAL towns of our State and would lead us to conclude that larger towns and cities have cosmopolitan character.

TABLE 5\*  
*Distribution of speakers of different languages scheduled in the Constitution in KAVAIL towns*

| Serial No. | Name of Mother Tongue | Kanpur Urban Agglomeration |         | Lucknow Urban Agglomeration |         | Varanasi Urban Agglomeration |         | Agra Urban Agglomeration |         | Allahabad Urban Agglomeration |         |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
|            |                       | M                          | F       | M                           | F       | M                            | F       | M                        | F       | M                             | F       |
| 1          | Assamese              | 12                         | 54      | 34                          | 24      | 32                           | ..      | 1                        | ..      | 23                            | 6       |
| 2          | Bengali               | 4,152                      | 2,560   | 6,843                       | 5,331   | 7,352                        | 8,045   | 1,146                    | 785     | 4,954                         | 4,593   |
| 3          | Gujarati              | 879                        | 464     | 277                         | 263     | 927                          | 640     | 155                      | 145     | 166                           | 197     |
| 4          | Hindi                 | 542,353                    | 422,921 | 304,476                     | 239,553 | 239,524                      | 190,120 | 287,303                  | 235,925 | 213,491                       | 162,284 |
| 5          | Kannada               | 120                        | 74      | 131                         | 67      | 119                          | 127     | 52                       | 48      | 97                            | 35      |
| 6          | Kashmiri              | 43                         | 38      | 50                          | 59      | 47                           | 25      | 10                       | 3       | 36                            | 31      |
| 7          | Malayalam             | 745                        | 428     | 515                         | 464     | 151                          | 164     | 236                      | 284     | 770                           | 256     |
| 8          | Marathi               | 503                        | 391     | 510                         | 570     | 545                          | 500     | 360                      | 372     | 448                           | 338     |
| 9          | Oriya                 | 28                         | 42      | 35                          | 21      | 28                           | 30      | 12                       | 21      | 40                            | 35      |
| 10         | Punjabi               | 30,873                     | 17,755  | 12,799                      | 12,255  | 1,291                        | 1,112   | 7,375                    | 6,965   | 3,353                         | 3,116   |
| 11         | Sanskrit              | ..                         | ..      | ..                          | ..      | 8                            | 2       | 1                        | ..      | ..                            | ..      |
| 12         | Sindhi                | 8,935                      | 6,222   | 3,457                       | 3,230   | 1,899                        | 1,403   | 8,730                    | 8,888   | 742                           | 750     |
| 13         | Tamil                 | 669                        | 384     | 492                         | 607     | 277                          | 243     | 246                      | 278     | 901                           | 324     |
| 14         | Telugu                | 379                        | 167     | 310                         | 278     | 422                          | 259     | 172                      | 165     | 368                           | 180     |
| 15         | Urdu                  | 131,658                    | 98,916  | 112,453                     | 102,672 | 76,763                       | 68,950  | 39,029                   | 34,357  | 60,504                        | 52,262  |

\*Provisional.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

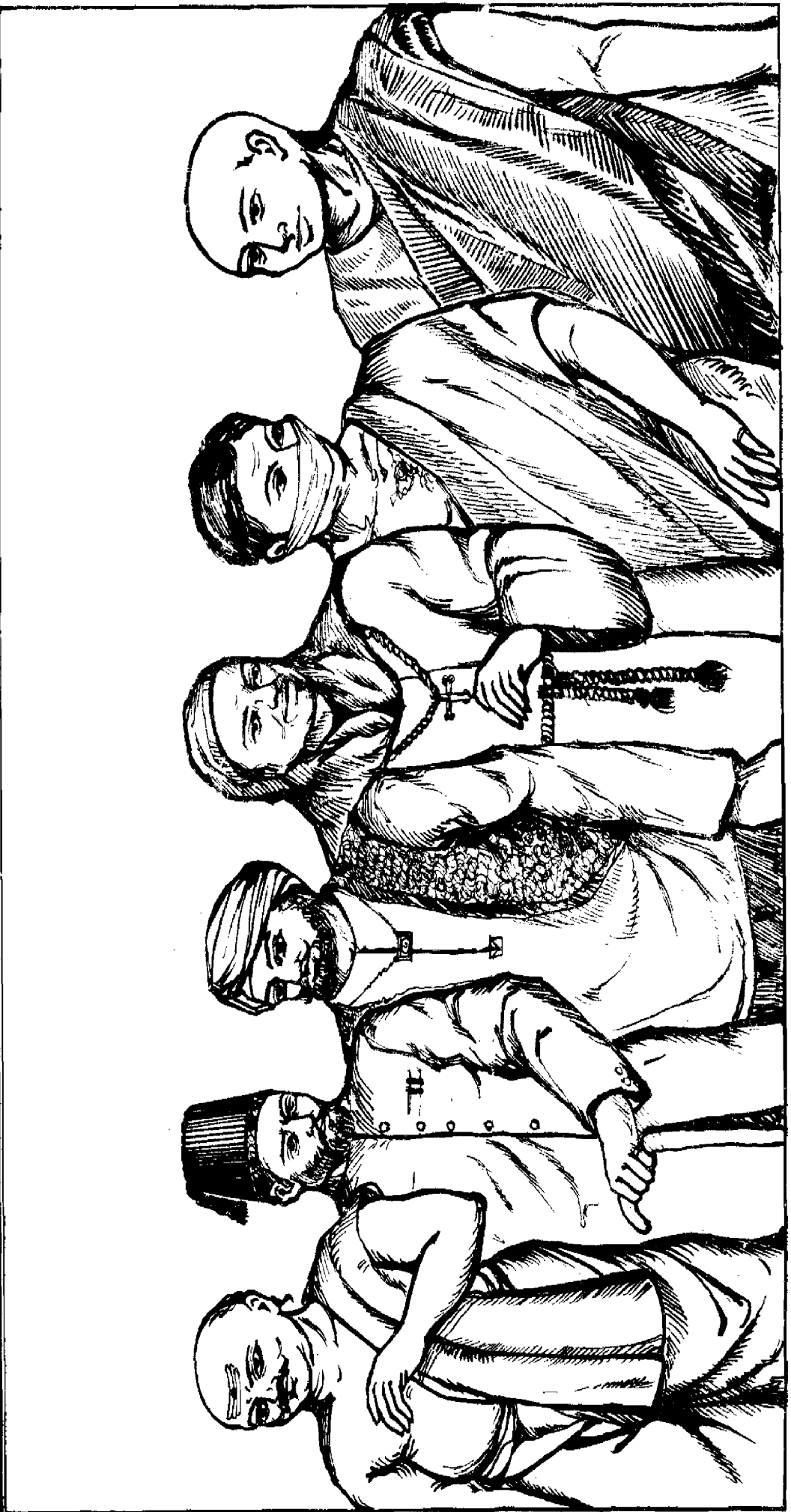
India is a secular State, but it does not mean that the people here have no religion. Every person has the right to follow any religion which satisfies his conscience. The State does not interfere in the religious activities of its citizens; but many people have a curiosity to know how many others follow their respective religions. To answer this natural query, data is collected during Census every ten year to present to the people which shows how many persons follow each religion. The Census of 1971 listed six main religions namely Hindu, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism. The Census enumerator was given instructions to record the religion of each person as was responded to him. A variety of answers were given to the enumerators on the question of religion. Even where a person said that he had no religion, it was recorded as such. Religions other than the six mentioned above have been compiled under the head "Other Religions."

The number of persons who follow different religions and faiths in India are given below :

**TABLE 1**

*Number of followers of different religions in India*

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Hindus              | 453,292,086        |
| Muslims             | 61,417,934         |
| Christians          | 14,223,382         |
| Sikhs               | 10,378,797         |
| Buddhists           | 3,812,325          |
| Jains               | 2,604,646          |
| Other Religions     | 2,184,556          |
| Religion not stated | 36,083             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>        | <b>547,949,809</b> |



It will be interesting for you to view these figures in the following light. Suppose all the citizens are gathered at one place and you are asked to select representative of each religion in the proportion of their numbers, so as the total number of representatives is 100 ; out of these 100, there will be 83 Hindus, 11 Muslims, 2 Christians, 2 Sikhs, 1 Buddhist and 1 belonging to Jainism and other religions.

That is the position of India. You must have heard people say that Uttar Pradesh is India in miniature. This was not only because Uttar Pradesh has the largest population but also because it contains amongst its population representation of almost all the religions, languages and geographic regions. Let us draw a picture of distribution of followers of different religions in Uttar Pradesh Here the position is as follows :

TABLE 2

*Number of followers of different religions in  
Uttar Pradesh*

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| Hindus     | 73,997,597 |
| Muslims    | 13,676,533 |
| Christians | 131,810    |
| Sikhs      | 369,672    |
| Buddhists  | 39,639     |
| Jains      | 124,728    |
| Others     | 1,165      |
| TOTAL      | 88,341,144 |

If one were to pick-up 100 representatives out of the total population in the proportion of various religions, that will include Hindus 84, Muslims 15 and one belonging to other religions. The diagram on the following page will clear the point.

Thus in Uttar Pradesh the order of break up of religions does not follow the same pattern as in India, i.e. Hindus forming the majority followed by Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and others in that order. You will be interested to know that besides the above main religions 387 people reported themselves to be Zoroastrians, 27 Radhaswamis and 9 Anand Margi. Several people are not very clear about the religion or else return a religion which they find nearest to their faith or belief. 742 persons in the State said that they did not follow any religion.

You may like to know whether the followers of all religions are growing at the same rate? Well, not exactly. During the last decade the number in each religion has shown the following percentage increase :

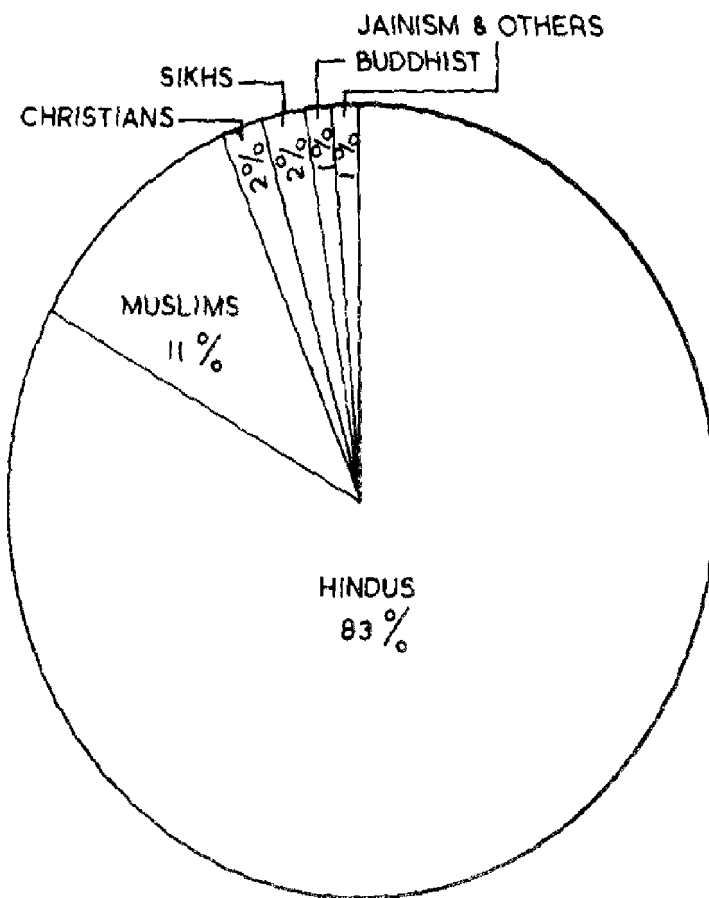
TABLE 3

*Percentage increase among different religions in Uttar Pradesh during the last decade.*

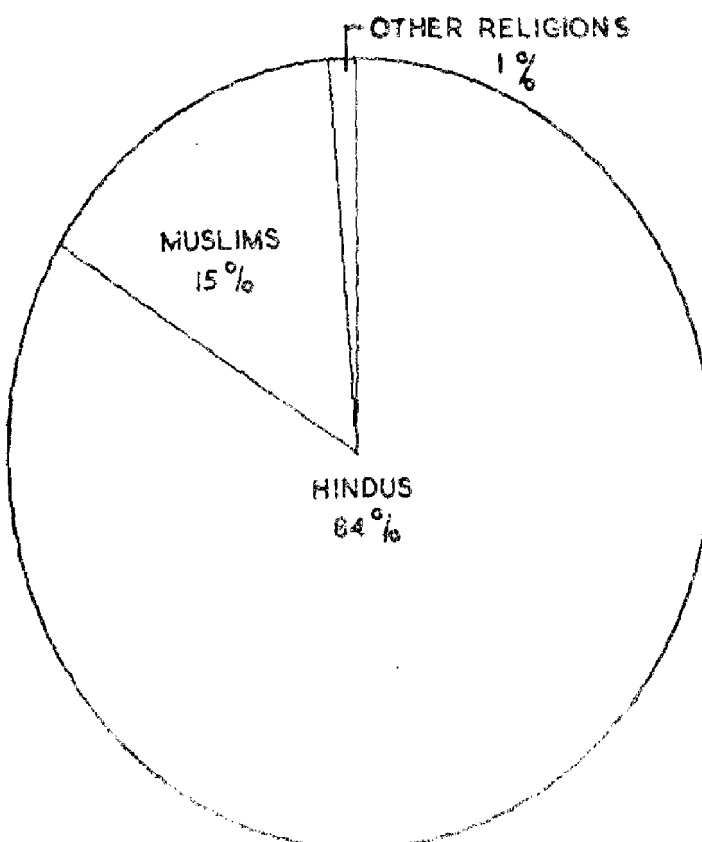
| Religion                | Population<br>in<br>1961 | Population<br>in<br>1971 | Per cent<br>Increase |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Hindus                  | 62,437,316               | 73,997,597               | 18.52                |
| Muslims                 | 10,788,089               | 13,676,533               | 26.77                |
| Christians              | 101,641                  | 131,810                  | 29.68                |
| Sikhs                   | 283,737                  | 369,672                  | 30.29                |
| Buddhists               | 12,893                   | 39,639                   | 207.45               |
| Jains                   | 122,108                  | 124,728                  | 2.15                 |
| Others                  | 414                      | 423                      | 2.17                 |
| <b>Total Population</b> | <b>73,746,401</b>        | <b>88,341,144</b>        | <b>19.79</b>         |



## INDIA



## UTTAR PRADESH



Growth amongst Jains and Hindus is less than the State average of total population. Growth in case of Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Buddhists is more. The Highest decadal variation in last ten years is observed amongst Buddhists whose number has more than tripled in the last ten years. This has been partly on account of influx of Buddhists from Tibet who continued to enter this State even up to 1962 confrontation with China and partly on account of conversion, particularly in districts Meerut and Agra.

You may have heard that in Uttar Pradesh majority of population resides in rural areas. As many as 7.59 crores out of 8.83 crores reside in rural areas which means that 86 out of every 100 reside in rural areas but when we consider the rural and urban break up of each religion we find that 70 per cent of Jains and 56 per cent of Christians reside in urban areas.

**TABLE 4**  
*Percentage of each religious Community to total population in the districts of Uttar Pradesh—(1971)*

| State/District       | Hindus       | Muslims      | Christians  | Sikhs       | Buddhists   | Jains       | Others   | R.N.S.*  |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1                    | 2            | 3            | 4           | 5           | 6           | 7           | 8        | 9        |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> | <b>83.76</b> | <b>15.48</b> | <b>0.15</b> | <b>0.42</b> | <b>0.05</b> | <b>0.14</b> | <b>N</b> | <b>N</b> |
| 1. Uttarkashi        | 98.81        | 0.39         | 0.01        | 0.09        | 0.60        | 0.10        | ..       | N        |
| 2. Chamoli           | 99.59        | 0.32         | 0.03        | 0.05        | N           | 0.01        | ..       | ..       |
| 3. Tehri-Garhwal     | 99.46        | 0.48         | 0.01        | 0.03        | ..          | 0.02        | ..       | N        |
| 4. Garhwal           | 97.98        | 1.61         | 0.24        | 0.13        | 0.01        | 0.03        | ..       | ..       |
| 5. Pithoragarh       | 99.37        | 0.38         | 0.21        | 0.03        | 0.01        | N           | ..       | ..       |
| 6. Almora            | 99.24        | 0.51         | 0.15        | 0.08        | 0.02        | N           | ..       | ..       |
| 7. Naini Tal         | 77.16        | 13.25        | 0.53        | 8.97        | 0.05        | 0.04        | N        | N        |

|                   |       |       |      |      |      |      |    |      |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|----|------|
| 8. Bijnor         | 61.96 | 36.66 | 0.07 | 1.14 | 0.07 | 0.09 | .. | 0.01 |
| 9. Moradabad      | 61.23 | 38.15 | 0.31 | 0.21 | 0.02 | 0.07 | .. | 0.01 |
| 0. Budaun         | 81.34 | 18.45 | 0.16 | 0.02 | N    | 0.03 | .. | N    |
| 1. Rampur         | 49.98 | 45.76 | 0.58 | 3.61 | 0.01 | 0.06 | .. | N    |
| 12. Bareilly      | 69.74 | 29.20 | 0.37 | 0.66 | 0.01 | 0.02 | N  | N    |
| 13. Pilibhit      | 74.03 | 21.62 | 0.12 | 4.23 | N    | N    | .. | ..   |
| 14. Shahjahanpur  | 82.49 | 16.14 | 0.12 | 1.21 | 0.03 | 0.01 | .. | N    |
| 15. Dehra Dun     | 86.26 | 8.07  | 1.07 | 3.56 | 0.52 | 0.52 | .. | ..   |
| 16. Saharanpur    | 67.56 | 31.11 | 0.14 | 0.77 | 0.01 | 0.41 | .. | ..   |
| 17. Muzaffarnagar | 70.14 | 28.83 | 0.07 | 0.26 | 0.03 | 0.67 | .. | ..   |
| 18. Meerut        | 75.70 | 22.14 | 0.22 | 0.80 | 0.32 | 0.82 | .. | N    |
| 19. Bulandshahr   | 81.56 | 18.20 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.06 | .. | ..   |
| 20. Aligarh       | 87.14 | 12.39 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.04 | 0.14 | .. | ..   |

| State/ District | Hindus Muslims Christians Sikhs Buddhists Jains Others R. N. S.* |       |       |      |      |      |      |    |    |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|----|----|
|                 | 1                                                                | 2     | 3     | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8  | 9  |
| 21. Mathura     |                                                                  | 93.15 | 6.56  | 0.08 | 0.11 | N    | 0.10 | .. | .. |
| 22. Agra        |                                                                  | 88.09 | 9.96  | 0.24 | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.92 | N  | .. |
| 23. Etah        |                                                                  | 89.14 | 10.27 | 0.19 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.27 | .. | .. |
| 24. Mainpuri    |                                                                  | 94.60 | 4.83  | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.39 | N  | .. |
| 25. Farrukhabad |                                                                  | 86.92 | 12.72 | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.04 | N  | .. |
| 26. Etawah      |                                                                  | 93.44 | 6.13  | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.20 | N  | .. |
| 27. Kanpur      |                                                                  | 86.34 | 12.24 | 0.36 | 0.90 | 0.04 | 0.12 | N  | N  |
| 28. Fatehpur    |                                                                  | 87.98 | 11.92 | 0.07 | 0.02 | N    | 0.01 | .. | .. |
| 29. Allahabad   |                                                                  | 86.72 | 12.96 | 0.19 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.03 | N  | N  |

|                |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |    |
|----------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| 30. Jhansi     | 92.99 | 5.08  | 0.39 | 0.30 | 0.02 | 1.22 | N    | .. |
| 31. Jalaun     | 91.49 | 8.20  | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.18 | 0.02 | ..   | .. |
| 32. Hamirpur   | 93.23 | 6.64  | 0.07 | 0.04 | N    | 0.02 | ..   | .. |
| 33. Banda      | 94.08 | 5.82  | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | .. |
| 34. Kheri      | 80.56 | 17.24 | 0.25 | 1.88 | 0.06 | 0.01 | ..   | N  |
| 35. Sitapur    | 83.41 | 16.46 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.02 | ..   | .. |
| 36. Hardoi     | 88.61 | 11.31 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | N    | ..   | .. |
| 37. Unnao      | 90.89 | 9.08  | 0.01 | 0.02 | N    | N    | ..   | N  |
| 38. Lucknow    | 78.96 | 19.78 | 0.37 | 0.77 | 0.02 | 0.10 | N    | .. |
| 39. Rae Bareli | 89.86 | 10.02 | 0.02 | 0.09 | N    | 0.01 | ..   | .. |
| 40. Bahraich   | 72.81 | 26.99 | 0.08 | 0.10 | N    | 0.02 | ..   | .. |
| 41. Gonda      | 77.35 | 22.57 | 0.03 | 0.05 | N    | N    | N    | .. |
| 42. Bara Banki | 79.84 | 19.99 | 0.03 | 0.03 | N    | 0.11 | ..   | N  |
| 43. Faizabad   | 87.62 | 12.27 | 0.02 | 0.09 | N    | N    | ..   | N  |
| 44. Sultanpur  | 86.99 | 12.93 | 0.03 | 0.05 | ..   | N    | ..   | .. |

| State/District | Hindus | Muslims | Christians | Sikhs | Buddhists | Jains | Others | R.N.S.* |
|----------------|--------|---------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1              | 2      | 3       | 4          | 5     | 6         | 7     | 8      | 9       |
| 45. Pratapgarh | 88.16  | 11.79   | 0.01       | 0.04  | N         | N     | ..     | ..      |
| 46. Basti      | 79.67  | 20.30   | 0.01       | 0.02  | N         | N     | ..     | ..      |
| 47. Gorakhpur  | 88.98  | 10.77   | 0.15       | 0.09  | N         | 0.01  | N      | N       |
| 48. Deoria     | 83.78  | 16.17   | 0.04       | 0.01  | N         | N     | ..     | N       |
| 49. Azamgarh   | 85.44  | 14.07   | 0.47       | 0.01  | 0.01      | N     | ..     | ..      |
| 50. Jaunpur    | 91.65  | 8.31    | N          | 0.02  | 0.02      | N     | N      | ..      |
| 51. Ballia     | 94.53  | 5.38    | 0.08       | 0.01  | N         | N     | ..     | ..      |
| 52. Ghazipur   | 90.42  | 9.48    | 0.08       | 0.02  | N         | N     | ..     | ..      |
| 53. Varanasi   | 89.11  | 10.64   | 0.10       | 0.11  | 0.01      | 0.03  | ..     | N       |
| 54. Mirzapur   | 94.26  | 5.51    | 0.10       | 0.09  | N         | 0.04  | N      | N       |

You will be interested to know how many of each religion live in different districts. Table No. 4 will give you the details. There are 54 districts in Uttar Pradesh, out of which in 53 districts Hindus are more than 50 per cent, in one district only i.e. Rampur the percentage of Hindus is 49.98. In six of the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, more than 97 per cent of the population follow Hindu religion. Districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau namely Mirzapur, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun have more than 91 per cent Hindus. Mainpuri, Etawah, Mathura, Unnao, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur are other districts which have more than 90 per cent Hindus population. The percentage of Hindus in the total population of the State during the last five decades is as follows:

TABLE 5

*Percentage of Hindus to Total Population—(1921–1971)*

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1921 | 84.92 |
| 1931 | 84.49 |
| 1941 | 83.02 |
| 1951 | 85.05 |
| 1961 | 84.66 |
| 1971 | 83.76 |

*Muslims*—The districts of Rampur, Moradabad, Bijnor and Bareilly of Rohilkhand division, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar of Meerut division and Bahraich of Faizabad division have more than 25 per cent Muslims. The highest percentage is in Rampur (45.76 per cent). The urban and rural break-up amongst Muslims shows that in Rampur, Moradabad, Bijnor and Saharanpur more than 30 per cent Muslims reside in rural areas.



In 21 districts 30 per cent of the Muslim population lives in urban areas. Those having more than 50 per cent urban population of Muslims are ; Rampur 72.60 per cent; Bijnor 60.52 per cent; Azamgarh 57.41 per cent ; Bahraich 56.66 per cent ; Moradabad 52.90 per cent and Bara Banki 51.32 per cent.

The percentage of Muslims in the total population of the State during the last five decades is shown below:

TABLE 6  
*Percentage of Muslims to Total Population—(1921–71)*

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1921 | 14.28 |
| 1931 | 14.84 |
| 1941 | 15.54 |
| 1951 | 14.28 |
| 1961 | 14.63 |
| 1971 | 15.48 |

*Christians*—Christians constitute 0.15 per cent of the total population. The actual number of Christians along with their proportion to the total population during the last five decades stands as follows :

TABLE 7  
*Percentage of Christians to Total Population  
(1921–71)*

| Year | Population | Percentage |
|------|------------|------------|
| 1921 | 203,179    | 0.44       |
| 1931 | 207,896    | 0.42       |
| 1941 | 163,166    | 0.29       |

| Year | Population | Percentage |
|------|------------|------------|
| 1951 | 123,876    | 0.20       |
| 1961 | 101,641    | 0.14       |
| 1971 | 131,810    | 0.15       |

The Christians are predominantly an urban community. 74,439 reside in urban areas whereas 57,371 reside in rural areas. In six districts of Uttar Pradesh namely Pithoragarh, Almora, Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Jhansi and Fatehpur Christians are more than 1 per cent of the total urban population. In the rural areas the highest population is 0.65 per cent in Rampur followed by 0.50 per cent in Naini Tal.

*Sikhs*—The number of Sikhs in Uttar Pradesh is 369,672. Thus they form 0.42 per cent of the population. Out of this 123,014 reside in rural areas and 146,658 live in urban areas. The actual number of Sikhs together with their proportion to the total population during the last 50 years is as follows :

TABLE 8  
*Percentage of Sikhs to Total Population—(1921–71)*

| Year | Population | Percentage |
|------|------------|------------|
| 1921 | 14,266     | 0.03       |
| 1931 | 46,610     | 0.10       |
| 1941 | 233,200    | 0.42       |
| 1951 | 197,612    | 0.31       |
| 1961 | 283,737    | 0.38       |
| 1971 | 369,672    | 0.42       |

The highest percentage of Sikhs is in Naini Tal (8.97) followed by Pilibhit and Rampur. In urban areas, however, the highest percentage is in Dehra Dun (6.16 per cent) followed by Naini Tal and Meerut.

*Jains*—The actual number of Jains along with their proportion to total population from 1921 onwards is as follows :

TABLE 9  
*Percentage of Jains to Total Population—(1921–1971)*

| Year | Population | Percentage |
|------|------------|------------|
| 1921 | 68,111     | 0.15       |
| 1931 | 68,168     | 0.14       |
| 1941 | 103,029    | 0.18       |
| 1951 | 97,744     | 0.15       |
| 1961 | 122,108    | 0.17       |
| 1971 | 124,728    | 0.14       |

The proportion of Jains living in urban area to those in rural area is 87,096 in urban to 37,632 in rural area. Jains are mostly engaged in business and prefer to live in cities and towns. In villages too, they are primarily engaged in business pursuits. The highest percentage of Jains is in Jhansi 1.22 per cent followed by Agra and Meerut. The urban percentage is highest in Muzaffarnagar 3.04 per cent followed by Mainpuri and Jhansi. In rural area the highest percentage is in Jhansi 0.81 per cent followed by Meerut and Agra.

*Buddhists*—Buddhists have shown the highest percentage of decadal growth rate of 207.45. At present Buddhists constitute 0.05 per cent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh. Out of 39,639 total population,

Buddhists in urban area are 14,733 and in rural area 24,906. The actual number of Buddhists with their proportion to the total population from 1921–1971 is as below :

TABLE 10  
*Percentage of Buddhists to Total Population*  
(1921–1971)

| Year | Population | Percentage |
|------|------------|------------|
| 1921 | 488        | Negligible |
| 1931 | 731        | Negligible |
| 1941 | 5,492      | 0.01       |
| 1951 | 3,221      | 0.01       |
| 1961 | 12,893     | 0.02       |
| 1971 | 39,639     | 0.05       |

The highest percentage is in Uttarkashi *e.g.* 0.6 per cent followed by Dehra Dun and Agra. In urban population the highest percentage is in Dehra Dun, 1 per cent, followed by Agra and Farrukhabad. In rural population the highest is in Uttarkashi 0.62 per cent followed by Meerut and Jalaun.

A brief study of the distribution of various religious denominations amongst the urban areas of Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow may give us an insight into the urbanised society. It may be noted that this figure includes population of Municipal Corporation as also other urban areas.

A careful study of the figures reveal that state trend of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Buddhists and others in that order is followed in urban area population of Kanpur, Varanasi and Lucknow. In case of Agra Jains occupy third, Sikhs fourth and Buddhists fifth position and Christians sixth position. In Allahabad Sikhs come after Christians. Statement showing distribution in KAVAI towns is given below :

TABLE 11

*Number of followers of various religions in KAVAL Towns and their percentage distribution*

| Name of Town | Population | Hindus  | Muslims | Sikhs  | Christians | Jains  | Buddhists | Others | R.N.S.* |
|--------------|------------|---------|---------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Kanpur       | 1,282,331  | 984,105 | 256,684 | 26,651 | 10,637     | 3,629  | 365       | 118    | 142     |
|              | %          | 76.74   | 20.02   | 2.08   | .83        | .28    | .03       | .01    | .01     |
| Agra         | 845,236    | 637,467 | 170,849 | 8,741  | 5,074      | 16,647 | 6,458     | ..     | ..      |
|              | %          | 75.42   | 20.21   | 1.04   | .60        | 1.97   | .76       | ..     | ..      |
| Varanasi     | 716,774    | 528,577 | 181,837 | 2,883  | 2,527      | 810    | 123       | ..     | 17      |
|              | %          | 73.75   | 25.37   | .40    | .35        | .11    | .02       | ..     | ..      |
| Allahabad    | 542,103    | 401,853 | 132,217 | 2,354  | 5,041      | 440    | 154       | 7      | 37      |
|              | %          | 74.13   | 24.39   | .43    | .93        | .08    | .03       | ..     | .01     |
| Lucknow      | 823,470    | 568,091 | 235,461 | 12,215 | 5,927      | 1,564  | 201       | 11     | ..      |
|              | %          | 68.99   | 28.59   | 1.48   | .72        | .19    | .03       | ..     | ..      |

\*Religion not stated.

## CHAPTER VIII

## SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The dictionary meaning of Scheduled is "Tabulated Statement" and consequently this Chapter would mean a "Tabulated Statement of Castes and Tribes". The natural questions which would arise in your mind would be which particular castes and tribes are tabulated, where are they tabulated, why are they tabulated and to what use is this tabulation put ? We will study these points in this chapter. As you know the caste system, in our country, is a very old institution. However, in the past, with the passage of time, certain castes came to be treated in a manner bordering on social discrimination. This discrimination placed severe restrictions on their social, economic and developmental activities and these castes came to have a feeling of oppression by other castes. They came to be called 'Depressed Castes'. The oppression consisted of denial of access to temples, drawal of water from community wells, and other similar social disabilities. These disabilities varied in different parts of the country. 'Muslims' and 'Christians' were excluded from the term 'Depressed Class', as they did not suffer from such disabilities. In addition to these 'Depressed Castes', there had been many primitive tribes, who had been living in remote and inaccessible hills and forests. They were ethnologically different from the rest of the population, generally followed old modes of agriculture and were reluctant to have social dealings with rest of the population. They had their own set of gods and rituals in worship. They did not have any taboos and prejudices in matters of food and occupation. These tribes, on account of their primitiveness and aloofness, remained backward in many ways. The castes which belonged to the Depressed class and these primitive Tribes were generally known and could be listed for a definite area. It was obviously

necessary to know the number of these classes for both social and political reasons and attempts were made in this direction in the census of 1931. The matter was important not only with reference to their representation in the body politic, but with reference to any social work done towards raising them from their present backward position to one more nearly comparable with that of more advanced social groups.

The 'Depressed Classes' were systematically categorised by Mr. Hutton, the Census Commissioner of India in 1931. The term 'Scheduled Castes' appeared for the first time in the Government of India Act 1935. In April 1936, the British Government issued the Government of India (Scheduled Caste) Order 1936, specifying certain castes, races and Tribes as Scheduled Castes in the Provinces of Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces and Barar, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and United Provinces. Prior to that these castes were generally known as "Depressed Castes". The test applied for inclusion in the list, was the social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of historical customs of untouchability. In the Government of India Act 1935, a reference has been made to the 'Backward Tribes'. As per Thirteenth Schedule to the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order 1936 certain tribes were specified as backward. The first serious attempt to list 'Primitive Tribes' was, as in the case of Depressed Classes, made at the Census of 1931.

By now you would have received answer to your questions about how the particular castes and Tribes came to be listed in Government of India orders, criteria of their selection for this list as also the necessity of listing up these castes. This was the position till Independence.

With the dawn of Independence, serious thought was given for the amelioration of the condition of the weaker

sections of society. In the Constitution of India, special provisions were made to this effect.

*Article 46 of the Constitution lays down :*

“The State shall promote with special care the Educational and Economic interests of the weaker section of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

Articles 341 and 342 provided for the declaration of certain castes as ‘Scheduled Castes’ and ‘Scheduled Tribes’ in relation to a particular State and are reproduced below :

*341—Scheduled Castes :*

(1) The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purpose of this constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

*342—Scheduled Tribes :*

(1) The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall



for the purposes of this constitution be deemed to be Scheduled tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

The Scheduled Castes for Uttar Pradesh were notified by the President, in accordance with the provision of Article 341 in 1956 and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with Article 342 in the year 1967. At present there are 66 Scheduled Castes for Uttar Pradesh out of which 64 are for whole of State and 2 for specified parts. Five Tribes have been declared as Scheduled Tribes. In the Census Operations only those castes and tribes are enumerated as 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Scheduled Tribes' which have been so declared in respect of a particular State by the President's order. Any person who may be belonging to 'Scheduled Caste' or 'Tribe', in his parent State, will be considered to belong to it only if that very 'Caste' or 'Tribe' is declared to be 'Scheduled' in the State of enumeration and not otherwise.

According to 1971 Census 14.60 per cent of India's population belonged to Scheduled Castes. The proportion of Scheduled Castes in our State has been higher than the All India average, standing at 21 per cent. The percentage of Scheduled Castes in our State in 1961 was 20.88 per cent. The growth rate amongst Scheduled Castes has been more than for the State as a whole in the decade 1961-71, standing at 20.45 per cent as compared to 19.78 per cent for population of Uttar Pradesh as a whole. Majority of the Scheduled Castes reside in Rural Area. The table below gives All-India and Uttar Pradesh figures :

TABLE 1

*Population of Scheduled Castes in India and Uttar Pradesh—(1961-71)*

|               |      | Total             | Percentage | Rural             | Percentage | Urban            | Percentage |
|---------------|------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| India         | 1971 | 80.0<br>(million) | 14.60      | 70.4<br>(million) | 16.05      | 9.6<br>(million) | 8.76       |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1971 | 18.5<br>(million) | 21.00      | 17.1<br>(million) | 22.6       | 1.4<br>(million) | 11.3       |
| India         | 1961 | 64.5<br>(million) | 14.69      | 57.6<br>(million) | 16.01      | 6.9<br>(million) | 8.75       |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1961 | 15.4<br>(million) | 20.88      | 14.3<br>(million) | 22.30      | 1.1<br>(million) | 11.26      |

*Decadal Growth Rate :* For entire country 24.80, for Uttar Pradesh 19.78, for Scheduled Caste throughout India 24.00, for Scheduled caste of Uttar Pradesh 20.45.

According to 1971 Census highest percentage of Scheduled Castes is in Punjab viz. 24.71 per cent followed by Himachal Pradesh 22.24 per cent and Uttar Pradesh 21 per cent. In absolute numbers, however, Uttar Pradesh tops the list with 18.5 million Scheduled Castes including 9.8 million males and 8.7 million females. Amongst the States of India Meghalaya 0.38 per cent, Manipur 1.53 per cent and Maharashtra 6 per cent are lowest in the scale in that ascending order.

It was for the first time in 1967 that five of the Tribes namely Bhotiya, Tharu, Boksha, Raji and Jaunsari residing in our State, were declared as Scheduled Tribes, by the Presidential order. These Scheduled Tribes constituted only 0.22 per cent of our population, the lowest in all the States of India having population of Scheduled Tribes. Haryana, J & K and Punjab have no Scheduled Tribes population. On account of various development schemes initiated by the Government, these tribes are gradually leaving their Tribal modes and are mixing up in the general milieu. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes for India as a whole came to 6.94 per cent. Table below gives All India and State details. It would be seen that States like Nagaland, (88.61 per cent) and Meghalaya (80.48 per cent) are primarily Tribal in constitution. Manipur comes third with 31.18 per cent Scheduled Tribes. The State with lowest percentage of Scheduled Tribes in its population is Uttar Pradesh with only 0.22 per cent Scheduled Tribes. There are many tribes, which have been recommended by Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be included in Presidential order, in future.

TABLE 2

*Population of Scheduled Tribes in India and  
Uttar Pradesh*

|                  | Total<br>popula-<br>tion | Percen-<br>tage of<br>total | Rural           | Percen-<br>tage | Urban           | Percen-<br>tage |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| INDIA            | 38.0<br>million          | 6.94                        | 36.7<br>million | 8.37            | 1.3<br>million  | 1.19            |
| UTTAR<br>PRADESH | 0.20<br>million          | 0.22                        | 0.18<br>million | 0.24            | 0.02<br>million | 0.13            |

If you are interested in the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different regions and States of India table given below will give full details :—

TABLE 3

*Percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes in different States/Union  
Territories—1971*

| India/States |                | Scheduled Castes  |       |      | Scheduled Tribes  |       |      |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|------|-------------------|-------|------|
|              |                | Total Rural Urban |       |      | Total Rural Urban |       |      |
| 1            | 2              | 3                 | 4     | 5    | 6                 | 7     | 8    |
|              | INDIA          | 14.60             | 16.05 | 8.76 | 6.94              | 8.37  | 1.19 |
| 1.           | Andhra Pradesh | 13.27             | 14.51 | 8.12 | 3.81              | 4.48  | 1.01 |
| 2.           | Assam          | 6.10              | 6.07  | 6.46 | 12.84             | 13.72 | 3.71 |
| 3.           | Bihar          | 14.11             | 14.66 | 9.12 | 8.75              | 9.32  | 3.68 |
| 4.           | Gujarat        | 6.84              | 6.92  | 6.64 | 13.99             | 18.26 | 3.03 |

| 1   | 2                 | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5.  | Haryana           | 18.89 | 20.55 | 11.13 | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| 6.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 22.24 | 22.81 | 14.67 | 4.09  | 4.38  | 0.23  |
| 7.  | Jammu and Kashmir | 8.26  | 9.30  | 3.68  | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| 8.  | Kerala            | 8.30  | 8.95  | 4.95  | 1.26  | 1.45  | 0.31  |
| 9.  | Madhya Pradesh    | 13.09 | 13.68 | 10.09 | 20.14 | 23.64 | 2.11  |
| 10. | Maharashtra       | 6.00  | 6.57  | 4.75  | 5.86  | 8.14  | 0.82  |
| 11. | Manipur           | 1.53  | 1.70  | 0.40  | 31.18 | 34.31 | 10.57 |
| 12. | Meghalaya         | 0.38  | 0.19  | 1.50  | 80.48 | 86.42 | 45.61 |
| 13. | Mysore            | 13.14 | 14.44 | 9.09  | 0.79  | 0.93  | 0.35  |
| 14. | Nagaland          | ..    | ..    | ..    | 88.61 | 94.23 | 37.72 |
| 15. | Orissa            | 15.09 | 15.44 | 11.25 | 23.11 | 24.50 | 7.99  |
| 16. | Punjab            | 24.71 | 27.64 | 15.30 | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| 17. | Rajasthan         | 15.82 | 16.46 | 12.81 | 12.13 | 14.41 | 1.49  |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu        | 17.76 | 21.06 | 10.15 | 0.75  | 1.02  | 0.14  |
| 19. | Tripura           | 12.39 | 13.10 | 6.28  | 28.95 | 31.93 | 3.38  |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh     | 21.00 | 22.58 | 11.31 | 0.22  | 0.24  | 0.13  |
| 21. | West Bengal       | 19.89 | 24.27 | 6.59  | 5.72  | 7.43  | 0.52  |

| Union Territories                           |   | Scheduled Castes |       |       | Scheduled Tribes |       |       |
|---------------------------------------------|---|------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
|                                             |   | Total            | Rural | Urban | Total            | Rural | Urban |
| 1                                           | 2 | 3                | 4     | 5     | 6                | 7     | 8     |
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands              |   | ..               | ..    | ..    | 15.72            | 20.36 | 0.01  |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh                        |   | 0.07             | 0.07  | 0.02  | 79.02            | 81.28 | 20.07 |
| 3. Chandigarh                               |   | 11.30            | 21.69 | 10.22 | ..               | ..    | ..    |
| 4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli                   |   | 1.79             | 1.79  | ..    | 86.89            | 86.89 | ..    |
| 5. Delhi                                    |   | 15.64            | 25.08 | 14.55 | ..               | ..    | ..    |
| 6. Goa, Daman and Diu                       |   | 1.93             | 1.71  | 2.51  | 0.89             | 0.92  | 0.81  |
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands |   | ..               | ..    | ..    | 92.86            | 92.86 | ..    |
| 8. Pondicherry                              |   | 15.46            | 21.07 | 7.72  | ..               | ..    | ..    |

We have dealt with the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India as a whole and in the States and Union Territories. Distribution of Scheduled Castes in different districts of our State reveals an interesting feature. All the districts in Jhansi and Lucknow Divisions and 4 out of 6 of Faizabad division have higher percentage than the State average. In other Divisions no uniformity is observed and individual districts have higher percentage than the State. Thus Uttarkashi in Garhwal division, Saharanpur in Meerut division, Aligarh in Agra division, Pithoragarh in Kumaon division, Etawah, Fatehpur and Allahabad in Allahabad division, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh in Gorakhpur division and Mirzapur in Varanasi division have higher percentage of Scheduled Castes than State average. All districts in Rohilkhand division have lower than State percentage of Scheduled Castes. Mirzapur district with

33.58 per cent has the highest and Garhwal with 10.57 per cent has the lowest percentage of Scheduled Castes.

Scheduled Tribes on the other hand are concentrated in only a few districts. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes to the total population of the districts is higher than 1 per cent in districts Chamoli 2.79 per cent, Pithoragarh 4.89 per cent, Naini Tal 6.65 per cent, Dehra Dun 10.68 per cent and Kheri 1.23 per cent. Bhotiyas in districts Pithoragarh and Chamoli, Tharus and Bokshas in district Naini Tal, Tharus in district Kheri and Jaunsaris in district Dehra Dun primarily account for these concentrations. A number of districts namely Mainpuri, Jalaun, Rae Bareli, Bara-Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur have negligible number of Scheduled Tribes. Hamirpur is the only district which has no Scheduled Tribe population. Majority of these Scheduled Tribes reside in Rural areas. Only district Chamoli shows higher percentage living in Urban areas and this is partly on account of the fact that Bhotiyas which form the main concentration have all along been Trades people and have been mixing with Urban population in increasing numbers and partly on account of small Urban population in the district :

TABLE 4

*Percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in districts of Uttar Pradesh—1971*

| State/Districts |                      | Scheduled Castes |              |              | Scheduled Tribes |             |             |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                 |                      | Total            | Rural        | Urban        | Total            | Rural       | Urban       |
| 1               | 2                    | 3                | 4            | 5            | 6                | 7           | 8           |
|                 | <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> | <b>21.00</b>     | <b>22.58</b> | <b>11.32</b> | <b>0.22</b>      | <b>0.24</b> | <b>0.13</b> |
| 1.              | Uttarkashi           | 23.13            | 23.75        | 8.66         | 0.19             | 0.19        | 0.13        |
| 2.              | Chamoli              | 16.77            | 16.96        | 12.46        | 2.79             | 2.37        | 12.50       |
| 3.              | Tehri-Garhwal        | 13.12            | 13.27        | 7.95         | 0.11             | 0.11        | 0.03        |
| 4.              | Garhwal              | 10.57            | 10.66        | 9.21         | 0.07             | 0.07        | 0.11        |

| State/Districts |               | Scheduled Castes |       |       | Scheduled Tribes |       |       |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
|                 |               | Total            | Rural | Urban | Total            | Rural | Urban |
| 1               | 2             | 3                | 4     | 5     | 6                | 7     | 8     |
| 5.              | Pithoragarh   | 21.24            | 21.55 | 13.54 | 4.89             | 5.01  | 1.92  |
| 6.              | Almora        | 19.24            | 19.34 | 17.46 | 0.25             | 0.23  | 0.53  |
| 7.              | Naini Tal     | 17.88            | 19.92 | 10.67 | 6.65             | 8.50  | 0.15  |
| 8.              | Bijnor        | 20.26            | 23.26 | 6.70  | 0.21             | 0.22  | 0.16  |
| 9.              | Moradabad     | 15.79            | 18.55 | 6.93  | 0.09             | 0.02  | 0.33  |
| 10.             | Budaun        | 16.06            | 16.91 | 7.85  | 0.02             | 0.01  | 0.13  |
| 11.             | Rampur        | 11.56            | 13.79 | 2.38  | 0.10             | 0.02  | 0.46  |
| 12.             | Bareilly      | 11.53            | 13.17 | 5.84  | 0.03             | 0.01  | 0.07  |
| 13.             | Pilibhit      | 14.77            | 16.01 | 6.94  | 0.06             | 0.03  | 0.24  |
| 14.             | Shahjahanpur  | 16.30            | 18.10 | 6.31  | 0.11             | 0.07  | 0.35  |
| 15.             | Dehra Dun     | 11.66            | 13.46 | 9.63  | 10.68            | 20.00 | 0.21  |
| 16.             | Saharanpur    | 23.31            | 27.95 | 8.20  | 0.10             | 0.12  | 0.04  |
| 17.             | Muzaffarnagar | 16.54            | 17.72 | 9.18  | 0.08             | 0.07  | 0.21  |
| 18.             | Meerut        | 17.80            | 19.51 | 12.45 | 0.07             | 0.03  | 0.19  |
| 19.             | Bulandshahr   | 20.54            | 21.81 | 12.33 | 0.05             | N     | 0.34  |
| 20.             | Aligarh       | 21.33            | 22.71 | 14.99 | 0.02             | 0.02  | 0.04  |
| 21.             | Mathura       | 19.22            | 21.05 | 9.94  | 0.06             | N     | 0.38  |
| 22.             | Agra          | 20.76            | 21.48 | 19.52 | 0.10             | N     | 0.26  |
| 23.             | Etah          | 16.65            | 17.05 | 12.97 | 0.01             | 0.02  | ..    |
| 24.             | Mainpuri      | 17.73            | 18.15 | 13.21 | N                | N     | ..    |



| 1   | 2           | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6    | 7    | 8    |
|-----|-------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 25. | Farrukhabad | 16.81 | 17.66 | 9.88  | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| 26. | Etawah      | 24.47 | 25.70 | 13.19 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| 27. | Kanpur      | 19.75 | 23.92 | 14.18 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| 28. | Fatehpur    | 23.61 | 24.21 | 13.46 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| 29. | Allahabad   | 24.69 | 27.01 | 14.43 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| 30. | Jhansi      | 25.73 | 27.62 | 19.93 | 0.01 | N    | 0.02 |
| 31. | Jalaun      | 27.61 | 28.71 | 20.76 | N    | ..   | N    |
| 32. | Hamirpur    | 25.55 | 26.37 | 18.15 | ..   | ..   | ..   |
| 33. | Banda       | 23.08 | 23.93 | 13.73 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| 34. | Kheri       | 27.06 | 28.30 | 8.34  | 1.23 | 1.31 | 0.03 |
| 35. | Sitapur     | 32.20 | 34.24 | 7.20  | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 |
| 36. | Hardoi      | 31.72 | 33.61 | 9.65  | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 37. | Unnao       | 29.96 | 30.52 | 9.00  | 0.02 | 0.02 | ..   |
| 38. | Lucknow     | 24.16 | 39.36 | 9.49  | 0.01 | ..   | 0.02 |
| 39. | Rae Bareli  | 30.45 | 31.03 | 14.15 | N    | N    | ..   |
| 40. | Bahraich    | 17.53 | 18.37 | 4.40  | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| 41. | Gonda       | 16.55 | 17.11 | 7.10  | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.01 |
| 42. | Bara Banki  | 27.92 | 29.13 | 8.21  | N    | ..   | N    |
| 43. | Faizabad    | 24.15 | 25.76 | 8.96  | N    | N    | 0.01 |
| 44. | Sultanpur   | 23.91 | 24.20 | 9.50  | N    | N    | ..   |
| 45. | Pratapgarh  | 21.23 | 21.52 | 6.42  | N    | N    | ..   |
| 46. | Basti       | 20.37 | 20.48 | 15.95 | 0.01 | 0.01 | N    |

| 1   | 2         | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6    | 7    | 8    |
|-----|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 47. | Gorakhpur | 21.33 | 22.47 | 8.09  | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| 48. | Deoria    | 15.61 | 15.82 | 8.58  | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 |
| 49. | Azamgarh  | 24.34 | 25.26 | 7.73  | 0.06 | 0.06 | ..   |
| 50. | Jaunpur   | 20.98 | 21.76 | 9.20  | N    | N    | ..   |
| 51. | Ballia    | 13.93 | 14.22 | 7.84  | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 52. | Ghazipur  | 19.37 | 19.76 | 11.28 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| 53. | Varanasi  | 17.45 | 20.42 | 8.58  | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| 54. | Mirzapur  | 33.58 | 36.37 | 13.15 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.29 |

We have stated above that on account of certain socio-economic circumstances the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes became backward. Education is a basic factor for the enlightenment of the people. It is indeed a happy augury that our country is growing more and more education conscious and the State Government also has taken determined steps for discharging its responsibility for educating the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A number of difficulties are experienced in promoting education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the simple reason that to send a grown up boy or girl to a school, is essentially a matter of economics and entails dislocation of traditional pattern of division of labour in their family. The following statement gives a comparative account of the percentage of literates in the general population of our State and separately for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural as well as urban areas :

TABLE 5

*Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in  
Uttar Pradesh—1971*

| Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Percentage Literacy<br>rate among<br>Scheduled Castes<br>and Scheduled<br>Tribes |       |        | Percentage Literacy rate<br>amongst General<br>population |       |        |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                           | Population                                                                       | Male  | Female | Population                                                | Male  | Female |
|                           | <b>Scheduled Castes</b>                                                          |       |        |                                                           |       |        |
| Total                     | 10.20                                                                            | 17.13 | 2.46   | 21.70                                                     | 31.50 | 10.45  |
| Rural                     | 9.11                                                                             | 15.77 | 1.74   | 18.13                                                     | 28.02 | 6.99   |
| Urban                     | 23.43                                                                            | 33.01 | 11.75  | 43.63                                                     | 52.08 | 33.33  |
|                           | <b>Scheduled Tribes</b>                                                          |       |        |                                                           |       |        |
| Total                     | 14.59                                                                            | 22.51 | 5.58   |                                                           |       |        |
| Rural                     | 13.33                                                                            | 21.35 | 4.33   |                                                           |       |        |
| Urban                     | 29.09                                                                            | 35.13 | 21.24  |                                                           |       |        |

*N.B.*—Population aged (0—4 years) has not been excluded in the above calculations.

It will be observed from the table that literacy amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is less than that in the general population. The difference is more marked amongst the females. Between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the latter are more literate both in rural as well as urban areas and in both the sexes. It does not necessarily imply that Scheduled Tribes are more advanced than the Scheduled Castes but it certainly signified that female, amongst Scheduled Tribes

holds almost equal status. It is indeed so. Polyandry was common amongst JAUNSARIS till recently which ensured higher status for wife. The female, amongst THARUS is traditionally the 'master of the household'. The various schemes of the government, it is hoped, would bridge the gulf of illiteracy between Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and general population in near future.

## CHAPTER IX

## OUR MAIN ACTIVITIES

Looking around in your neighbourhood you must have observed that apart from sex, the population can also be broadly divided into those that are economically active and those that are not, in other words we can divide the population into workers and non-workers. Unfortunately it has not been possible to evolve a universally applicable definition of 'work'. It has been a continuous endeavour in each census operation to arrive at a definition, which did not have the shortcomings of the definition held at the previous census and which may give an internationally comparable picture of the working population. You might be interested to know the definition of 'Worker' adopted in 1971 Census and how it was evolved.

As you are aware, the correct estimate of working population, the unemployed populace and employment potential is very essential for planned development. Planning Commission of our country with the help of experts from various organisations including census, held a series of meetings to evolve a definition which would give a factual estimate of the 'workers' and in 1969 arrived at the conclusion that in the Census of 1971 :

1. Every person will be categorised with respect to the main activity as reported by him.

2. Persons who are basically students, house workers and rent receivers, etc., will be classified accordingly for their main activity. Any gainful activity that these individuals may have, but not on the scale of full time work will be shown under secondary work. It would be observed that the criterion for determining the 'Principal' and 'Secondary' work was the amount of time which a person

spent on different kinds of work and not the income derived therefrom. The census concept was thus work oriented and not income oriented.

In the 1971 Census, therefore, every individual was required to declare himself, what according to him, was his main activity. If his answer indicated that he was economically active worker, it was recorded accordingly in the individual slip. If a person returned himself basically as not engaged in any economic activity he was asked if he belonged to any of the categories of non-workers like Student, Dependent, beggar, etc. and was accordingly recorded as non-worker of the particular category. In addition to the above, every one was asked to state if he or she attended to any secondary work. This was done to ascertain the marginal contribution to work made by such people.

Copy of individual slip which was filled in for every individual by the enumerator has been reproduced in Appendix I. The replies relating to 'work' were recorded against Q-16. The definition of worker in 1971 Census was as follows :

A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity, but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, etc. he or she should

be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly. A person who is working may be either working as a cultivator, as an agricultural labourer or at a household industry or may be doing any other work. The reference period was one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this had been returned as his main activity the person was categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness, travel, holiday, temporary breakdown or strike, etc., was treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages were considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who had merely been offered work but had not actually joined it, was not treated as engaged in work. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year, e.g. cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year.

If the main activity of a person who was enumerated did not qualify a person to be treated as a worker he was categorised as non-worker. The 'non-workers' were categorised under seven broad heads: Household

duties, Student, Retired person or rentier, Dependent, Beggar, Institutions and other non-workers.

A comparison of the number of workers returned in 1961 Census to that returned in 1971 is given in the following table :

TABLE 1

*Percentage distribution of Workers and Non-workers  
(sex wise) in Uttar Pradesh—1961 and 1971*

| Year | Total   |             | Male    |             | Female  |             |
|------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
|      | Workers | Non-workers | Workers | Non-workers | Workers | Non-workers |
| 1961 | 39.1    | 60.9        | 58.2    | 41.8        | 18.1    | 81.9        |
| 1971 | 30.9    | 69.1        | 52.2    | 47.8        | 6.7     | 93.3        |

It would be seen from the table that according to 1961 Census 39.1 per cent of the total population was working population. This percentage decreased to 30.9 per cent in 1971. A cursory reading will thus indicate an alarming decrease in the working population suggesting unemployment even amongst the already employed persons of 1961. This anomaly is further accentuated in case of females, where the number of workers have gone down from 18.1 per cent in 1961 to 6.7 per cent in 1971. The apparent anomaly is perhaps easily explained by the fact that definition of 'worker' in 1961 was different from that in 1971. The concept and definition of work adopted in 1961 Census allowed many persons to be included in the category of workers, who were not so treated in 1971 Census. A person was categorised as 'worker' in 1961 even though his contri-



bution was marginal. As little as one hour's work in a day, during major part of working season, even in seasonal activities like agriculture entitled a person to be treated as economically active worker. A woman, whose time was utilised basically in household chores was considered economically active even if she took food to her husband in the field and tended the cattles during the period the husband had his mid day meals. Special studies have been undertaken to determine the effect of (a) Conceptual difference and (b) Real structural change in society for this apparent decrease in number of workers.

We have stated above that in 1971 Census 'workers' were broadly classified into 'Cultivators', 'Agricultural Labour', engaged in 'Household Industry' and 'other workers'. To bring uniformity, National Industrial classification was adopted, after some modification by Registrar General of India and the workers were classified into nine major divisions. The basis of this division was that economic activities, which were akin in terms of process adopted, the raw material used and the finished product produced, were grouped together.

These nine divisions were as follows :

- (1) Cultivators.
- (2) Agricultural Labourers.
- (3) Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.
- (4) Mining and Quarrying.
- (5) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs; (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry.
- (6) Construction.
- (7) Trade and Commerce.

(8) Transport, Storage and Communications.

(9) Other Services.

All the non-workers were grouped together for purposes of this classification, although these had been categorised as "full time students", "those attending to House hold duties", "dependents and infants", "retired persons and rentiers" and "persons of independent means", "beggars and vagrants", "inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions" and others.

The table given below shows the percentage distribution of "workers" and "non-workers" among total population, males and females in rural and urban areas :

TABLE 2

*Percentage distribution of Workers and Non-workers in Rural and Urban areas of Uttar Pradesh*

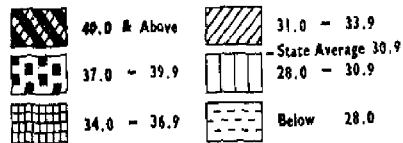
|       | Total   |             | Male    |             | Female  |             |
|-------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
|       | Workers | Non-workers | Workers | Non-workers | Workers | Non-workers |
| Total | 30.9    | 69.1        | 52.2    | 47.8        | 6.7     | 93.3        |
| Rural | 31.5    | 68.5        | 53.0    | 47.0        | 7.3     | 92.7        |
| Urban | 27.7    | 72.3        | 47.9    | 52.1        | 3.1     | 96.9        |

It would be observed from the table that more than 69 per cent of our population is 'non-worker' i.e. this percentage does not participate in the economic activity of the State and even if marginal contribution made by this population is taken into account, it would still be

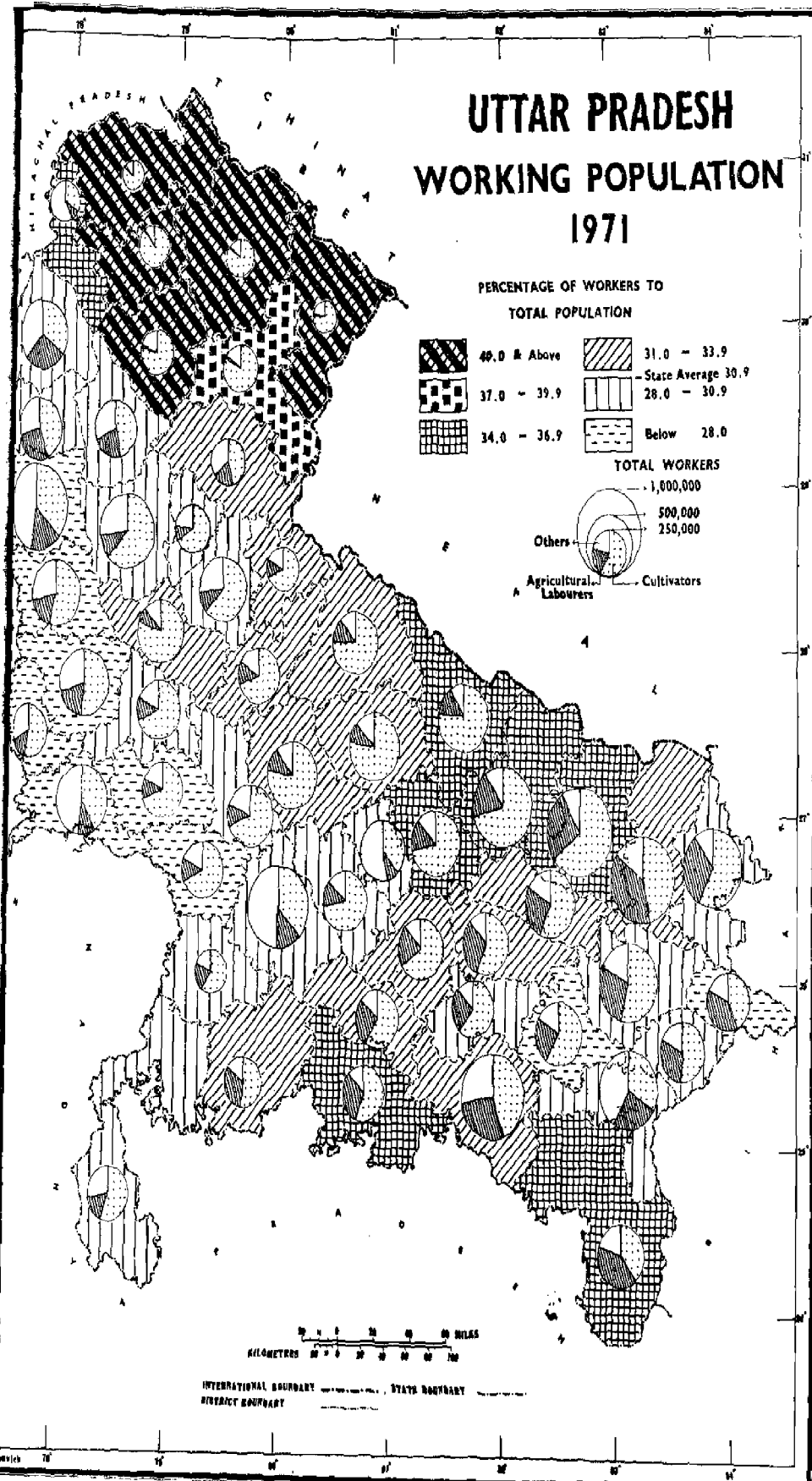
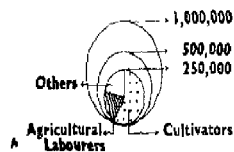
correct to say that active participation in economic productivity is limited to only one-third of the population. Amongst the male population, the participation rate is slightly higher than 50 per cent in rural and slightly lower than 50 per cent in urban areas. Working females constitute 7.3 per cent of total females in rural and 3.1 per cent of females in urban areas. Social values, customs and traditions have perhaps been responsible for the meagre female participation. Among the farmers particularly, on improvement of the economic condition, the female workers, who do not otherwise have any inhibitions against outdoor work, tend to develop such inhibition. The low percentage of female workers in the prosperous rural areas of Western districts of our State (Saharanpur 1.5 per cent, Muzaffarnagar 1.6 per cent, Meerut 1.5 per cent, Bulandshahr 1.3 per cent, Aligarh 1.1 per cent and Agra 1.0 per cent) in contrast to the high percentage of female participation in rural areas of poorer hill districts (Uttarkashi 63 per cent, Chamoli 62 per cent, Tehri-Garhwal 52 per cent, Garhwal 45 per cent, Pithoragarh 33 per cent and Almora 31 per cent) is perhaps due to this reason. The percentage of workers, amongst the females in urban area of our State, is only 3.1. Majority of urban female workers are engaged in educational, medical and general services and the broad division 'other services' accounted for 1.7 per cent of the total female and 55 per cent of the working female population in the urban area. The highest percentage of female participation in urban areas is observed in the hill districts of Chamoli 27.1 per cent, Uttarkashi 16.3 per cent, Pithoragarh 53 per cent and Almora 5 per cent. The other districts where female participation is 5 per cent in urban areas are Azamgarh, Pratapgarh and Ballia. Districts of Rohilkhand division have the lowest percentage of 2 per cent female participation in urban areas.

# UTTAR PRADESH WORKING POPULATION 1971

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO  
TOTAL POPULATION



TOTAL WORKERS



Study of distribution of workers in the various professions, trades, services and economic activities would give us an insight into the structural pattern of the State. The table below gives the distribution of 1,000 working population into the nine divisions enumerated earlier both in rural and urban areas :

TABLE 3

*Distribution of 1,000 working population into different categories of workers*

|       | I   | II  | III | IV | Va | Vb  | VI | VII | VIII | IX  |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|------|-----|
| Total | 574 | 200 | 6   | N  | 37 | 36  | 6  | 41  | 17   | 83  |
| Rural | 649 | 222 | 6   | N  | 31 | 15  | 3  | 18  | 5    | 51  |
| Urban | 55  | 42  | 8   | 1  | 76 | 185 | 24 | 201 | 104  | 304 |

*I—Cultivator and II—Agricultural Labourer*

It will be observed that cultivators constitute more than half, and agricultural labourers form one-fifth of the total working population in the State. Our State is predominantly agricultural and though industrialisation is constantly progressing, agriculture still accounts for more than three-fourth of the total working population. Cultivator is a person who may cultivate some plots of land owned by him, or/and other plots which he may have rented from some one else or may even have forcibly occupied. The cultivator is the manager of the cultivation—he is the person who decides how and when or where the various operations of cultivation should be undertaken and who sees to it that they are properly undertaken. He is the person who accepts

the risks and naturally gets the 'net profit of cultivation'. The 'Agricultural Labourer' is an employee of the cultivator, whose business is merely to perform physical labour in the manner required by the cultivator. He is paid in 'Cash' or 'Kind'. These two together form the Agriculture based workers. Distribution of 1,000 working force in the various districts of our State into the nine divisions is given in table below :

TABLE 4

*Distribution of 1,000 working population into nine categories of workers in the Districts of Uttar Pradesh*

|                      | I          | II         | III      | IV       | Va        | Vb        | VI       | VII       | VIII      | IX        |
|----------------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> | <b>574</b> | <b>200</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>83</b> |
| 1. Uttarkashi        | 859        | 10         | 15       | 0        | 7         | 11        | 14       | 11        | 2         | 71        |
| 2. Chamoli           | 865        | 4          | 2        | 0        | 17        | 4         | 4        | 9         | 3         | 92        |
| 3. Tehri-Garhwal     | 910        | 5          | 7        | 0        | 11        | 5         | 2        | 9         | 2         | 49        |
| 4. Garhwal           | 780        | 13         | 16       | 0        | 8         | 7         | 6        | 16        | 8         | 146       |
| 5. Pithoragarh       | 795        | 13         | 7        | 0        | 21        | 5         | 10       | 17        | 6         | 126       |
| 6. Almora            | 824        | 17         | 10       | 0        | 11        | 8         | 5        | 18        | 7         | 100       |
| 7. Naini Tal         | 456        | 184        | 44       | 5        | 21        | 51        | 19       | 63        | 36        | 121       |
| 8. Bijnor            | 456        | 232        | 14       | 0        | 70        | 54        | 16       | 48        | 23        | 87        |
| 9. Moradabad         | 627        | 101        | 5        | 0        | 43        | 56        | 10       | 47        | 35        | 76        |

|                   | I   | II  | III | IV | Va | Vb  | VI | VII | VIII | IX  |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|------|-----|
| 10. Budaun        | 798 | 84  | 3   | 0  | 15 | 17  | 4  | 27  | 8    | 44  |
| 11. Rampur        | 675 | 93  | 6   | 0  | 16 | 60  | 11 | 46  | 29   | 64  |
| 12. Bareilly      | 629 | 106 | 4   | 0  | 21 | 54  | 10 | 48  | 33   | 95  |
| 13. Pilibhit      | 682 | 136 | 9   | 0  | 18 | 32  | 8  | 39  | 18   | 58  |
| 14. Shahjahanpur  | 691 | 137 | 4   | 0  | 17 | 32  | 4  | 33  | 18   | 64  |
| 15. Dehra Dun     | 284 | 82  | 23  | 2  | 25 | 68  | 14 | 79  | 38   | 385 |
| 16. Saharanpur    | 360 | 269 | 9   | 0  | 44 | 63  | 14 | 63  | 35   | 143 |
| 17. Muzaffarnagar | 432 | 280 | 6   | 0  | 55 | 46  | 10 | 60  | 19   | 92  |
| 18. Meerut        | 377 | 152 | 18  | 0  | 70 | 96  | 18 | 72  | 36   | 161 |
| 19. Bulandshahr   | 547 | 169 | 10  | 0  | 47 | 37  | 8  | 48  | 16   | 118 |
| 20. Aligarh       | 490 | 190 | 6   | 0  | 42 | 60  | 9  | 57  | 26   | 120 |
| 21. Mathura ]     | 536 | 152 | 9   | 0  | 48 | 28  | 12 | 57  | 27   | 131 |
| 22. Agra          | 417 | 104 | 6   | 1  | 54 | 120 | 13 | 93  | 49   | 143 |



|                 |     |     |    |   |    |     |   |     |    |     |
|-----------------|-----|-----|----|---|----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|
| 23. Etah        | 699 | 124 | 3  | 0 | 26 | 25  | 4 | 38  | 12 | 69  |
| 24. Mainpuri    | 704 | 115 | 4  | 0 | 30 | 21  | 5 | 36  | 10 | 75  |
| 25. Farrukhabad | 687 | 117 | 4  | 0 | 30 | 37  | 4 | 36  | 9  | 76  |
| 26. Etawah      | 680 | 131 | 5  | 0 | 26 | 25  | 6 | 41  | 10 | 76  |
| 27. Kanpur      | 379 | 131 | 6  | 0 | 31 | 141 | 8 | 103 | 40 | 161 |
| 28. Fatehpur    | 592 | 271 | 5  | 0 | 29 | 15  | 4 | 25  | 4  | 55  |
| 29. Allahabad   | 445 | 284 | 4  | 2 | 48 | 37  | 5 | 48  | 18 | 109 |
| 30. Jhansi      | 552 | 164 | 7  | 3 | 40 | 27  | 7 | 46  | 45 | 109 |
| 31. Jalaun      | 603 | 208 | 5  | 0 | 24 | 21  | 7 | 42  | 8  | 82  |
| 32. Hamirpur    | 517 | 331 | 16 | 0 | 35 | 10  | 5 | 25  | 5  | 56  |
| 33. Banda       | 561 | 313 | 5  | 0 | 30 | 10  | 2 | 28  | 6  | 45  |
| 34. Kheri       | 763 | 123 | 4  | 0 | 10 | 22  | 3 | 25  | 8  | 42  |
| 35. Sitapur     | 775 | 97  | 3  | 0 | 29 | 16  | 4 | 24  | 8  | 44  |
| 36. Hardoi      | 770 | 113 | 4  | 0 | 23 | 12  | 4 | 25  | 7  | 42  |

|                | I   | II  | III | IV | Va | Vb | VI | VII | VIII | IX  |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|-----|
| 37. Unnao      | 723 | 142 | 5   | 0  | 28 | 22 | 3  | 24  | 5    | 48  |
| 38. Lucknow    | 386 | 78  | 7   | 0  | 36 | 86 | 11 | 99  | 71   | 226 |
| 39. Rae Bareli | 655 | 224 | 3   | 0  | 28 | 8  | 3  | 26  | 6    | 47  |
| 40. Bahraich   | 768 | 141 | 5   | 0  | 10 | 10 | 3  | 21  | 3    | 39  |
| 41. Gonda      | 709 | 189 | 4   | 0  | 18 | 12 | 3  | 22  | 7    | 36  |
| 42. Bara Banki | 718 | 154 | 2   | 0  | 43 | 13 | 2  | 21  | 6    | 41  |
| 43. Faizabad   | 567 | 266 | 4   | 0  | 45 | 20 | 3  | 30  | 9    | 56  |
| 44. Sultanpur  | 565 | 317 | 2   | 0  | 33 | 5  | 2  | 24  | 4    | 48  |
| 45. Pratapgarh | 616 | 260 | 1   | 0  | 34 | 9  | 1  | 24  | 5    | 50  |
| 46. Basti      | 648 | 260 | 2   | 0  | 25 | 11 | 1  | 20  | 3    | 30  |
| 47. Gorakhpur  | 466 | 379 | 4   | 0  | 21 | 27 | 3  | 28  | 23   | 49  |
| 48. Deoria     | 577 | 316 | 2   | 0  | 18 | 16 | 3  | 19  | 4    | 45  |
| 49. Azamgarh   | 544 | 279 | 4   | 1  | 70 | 18 | 2  | 26  | 4    | 52  |

|              |     |     |   |   |     |    |   |    |    |     |
|--------------|-----|-----|---|---|-----|----|---|----|----|-----|
| 50. Jaunpur  | 598 | 238 | 3 | 0 | 38  | 21 | 3 | 38 | 8  | 53  |
| 51. Ballia   | 436 | 388 | 6 | 0 | 43  | 16 | 3 | 34 | 7  | 67  |
| 52. Ghazipur | 515 | 305 | 6 | 1 | 45  | 17 | 3 | 31 | 5  | 72  |
| 53. Varanasi | 333 | 251 | 8 | 0 | 122 | 62 | 8 | 66 | 36 | 114 |
| 54. Mirzapur | 389 | 409 | 6 | 2 | 36  | 39 | 4 | 31 | 11 | 73  |

A perusal of the table would show that number of cultivators is higher than Agricultural labourers in all districts except Mirzapur, where the labourers exceed the cultivators, which perhaps indicates the high percentage of landless people who are not skilled for other jobs. 24 districts *viz.*, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda and Lucknow, have less cultivators in their working population than the State average. 22 of these districts, although have proportionally less cultivators than the State average, still follow the State pattern if the number of cultivators and Agricultural labourers are taken together. Agriculture is thus the primary activity of more than 50 per cent of total workers in all the districts with the exception of districts Dehra Dun and Lucknow, where agriculture accounts for only 36.6 per cent and 46.4 per cent workers, respectively. The percentage of agriculture based workers in districts Kanpur (51), Agra (52), Varanasi (58), Allahabad (73) and Meerut (53) indicates that in spite of large urban areas in these districts the economic activity is still primarily based on agriculture, which is essentially a rural trait. The number of Agricultural labourers is least in the hill districts of our State with the exception of Naini Tal. It could be accounted for by the fact that land is not fertile and per capita cultivation area is small and a cultivator can hardly afford to engage agricultural labourer to assist him. The highest proportion of agricultural labourers is found in Districts Mirzapur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Sultanpur, Banda and Ghazipur, where they form more than 30 per cent of the total working population.

### *III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities*

This group accounted for 0.6 per cent of the total working population in the State. It included all herdsmen and shepherds and those who breed or maintain herds of cattles, buffaloes and other animals as their principal means of livelihood. It also included poultry farmers, bee-keepers, and silk-worm rearers. The number of these would perhaps be small since such activities normally provide 'secondary' means of livelihood. Hunting and fishing would in all probability be main means of livelihood for a small population. Forestry, logging, production of fuel, etc. were also included in this category. A total of 167,575 persons returned these activities as their main means of living. This included 154,706 males and 12,869 females. This group accounted for 4.4 per cent of total working population in Naini Tal, 2.3 per cent in Dehra Dun, 1.8 per cent in Meerut and 1.6 per cent in Garhwal and Hamirpur districts each.

### *IV. Mining and Quarrying*

It is extraordinary how small a number of people are engaged in 'Mining and Quarrying' in the entire State. They reflect the relative scarcity of known deposits of profitably workable minerals, as well as the insufficiency of organised enterprises in the few localities where there is no such scarcity. Extraction from the earth of stone, clay, sand, etc., chiefly constitute this operation in our State. Kanpur, Allahabad and Etawah districts are the only ones where more than 1 per cent working population is engaged in these operations. A total of 11,178 persons including 9,756 males and 1,422 females returned Mining and Quarrying as their main means of livelihood in 1971 Census. Only Districts Naini Tal, Dehra Dun,

Allahabad, Agra, Jhansi, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Mirzapur, have sizeable population engaged in this activity.

#### *V. Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs*

It included manufacture of food products, beverages, cotton textiles, wool, silk and synthetic fibre, textile products, manufacture of wood and wooden products, furniture, etc. Paper — paper products, printing, leather goods, rubber, plastic, petroleum, chemicals, machinery, electric goods, etc. This category was subdivided into two (i) Household Industry and (ii) other than Household Industry, and accounted for 1,001,605 and 989,815 workers, respectively. It formed 7.3 per cent of the total workers. 17.2 per cent of the total workers in Kanpur, 18.4 per cent in Varanasi, 17.4 per cent in Agra, 16.6 per cent in Meerut, 12.4 per cent in Bijnor and 12.2 per cent in Lucknow belonged to this category. Since this group included all sorts of manufacturing and processing, servicing and repairs, the numerical strength is fair index of industrialisation in our State.

#### *VI. Construction*

Included construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, railways, telephones, telegraphs, waterways and allied activities. It accounted for 0.6 per cent of the total working force in the State which was formed of 166,561 persons including 163,888 males and 2,673 females. Workers of this category were found in all districts. The highest percentage accounted for by this group was amongst the working population of Meerut where it formed 1.8 per cent of working population.

#### *VII. Trade and Commerce*

Provided livelihood to 1,111,546 persons including

1,086,807 males and 24,739 females and constituted 4.1 per cent of the total working population in the State. This included all sorts of wholesale and retail trade. The workers of this category formed 10.3 per cent of the total working force in District Kanpur, 9.9 per cent in Lucknow, 9.3 per cent in Agra, 7.9 per cent in Dehra Dun, 7.2 per cent in Meerut and 6.6 per cent in Varanasi.

#### *VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications*

It also included all other services incidental to transport and formed 1.7 per cent of the entire working force in the State. 4,73,668 persons were employed in these services, which included 468,486 males and 5,182 females. Females in this category have been mainly confined to urban areas, where they numbered 4,351.

#### *IX. Other Services*

Next in numbers to the agriculture based workers, it formed 8.3 per cent of the working force in the State and included 2,088,229 males and 172,583 females. It included all community, social and personal services. You are most likely to come across the workers of this category in day-to-day life. The servant, Ayah, Washer-man, barber or in short all individuals who provide personal service belong to this category. Teachers, doctors, nurses, police and administrative service personnel are all included in this category. Capital of our State Lucknow had 22.6 per cent of its working population in this category. Workers of this category had the highest share in the total working population in District Dehra Dun 38.5 per cent.

A discussion of working population in the State would not be complete unless the structure and pattern of

working population in the weaker section of our society is dealt with. The following table gives the percentage of distribution of 'workers' and 'non-workers' in the total,, rural and urban areas amongst 'male' and 'female' in the Scheduled Caste population.



TABLE 5

*Percentage distribution of workers and non-workers (Sex wise)  
among Scheduled Castes*

|       | Population |             | Male    |             | Female  |             |
|-------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
|       | Workers    | Non-workers | Workers | Non-workers | Workers | Non-workers |
| Total | 33.8       | 66.2        | 53.4    | 46.6        | 11.9    | 88.1        |
| Rural | 34.3       | 65.7        | 54.1    | 45.9        | 12.2    | 87.8        |
| Urban | 27.8       | 72.2        | 45.0    | 55.0        | 6.9     | 93.1        |

It would be observed that participation amongst the female Scheduled Castes is higher as compared to the general female participation in both rural and urban areas. Compared to general male workers, percentage of workers among male Scheduled Castes is higher in rural and total, but is lower in urban areas.

Table 6 below, gives the percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste population in the ten categories of 'workers' and 'non-workers'. 28.9 per cent of the total population is engaged in agricultural works. The percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers is almost equal at 14.7 per cent and 14.2 per cent of the total population. This together with 66.2 per cent non-workers accounts for 95.1 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population. 1.7 per cent of the population is engaged in manufacturing, processing and servicing and 2 per cent in other services. Other categories have nominal percentage of Scheduled Caste workers. The percentage of workers in the urban area is only 27.8 per cent of the total urban Scheduled Caste population. 9.5 per cent are engaged in 'other services', 7.2 per

cent in manufacture, 1.1 per cent in construction, 2.6 per cent in trade and commerce, 3.3 per cent in the transport and communications, 0.2 per cent in livestock and forestry. Balance of 3.9 per cent is engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Amongst the female Scheduled Castes out of the total percentage of 6.9 per cent female workers in urban areas ; 4.1 per cent are engaged in 'other services', 1.1 per cent in manufacture and 1 per cent as agricultural labourers. Other categories have nominal representation.

TABLE 6

*Percentage distribution of population into ten categories of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes.*

| Category of workers | I               |      |             | II              |      |             | III             |      |             |
|---------------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------------|
|                     | Popu-<br>lation | Male | Fe-<br>male | Popu-<br>lation | Male | Fe-<br>male | Popu-<br>lation | Male | Fe-<br>male |
| Total               | 14.7            | 25.2 | 2.9         | 14.2            | 19.9 | 7.9         | 0.2             | 0.3  | 0.1         |
| Rural               | 15.8            | 27.2 | 3.1         | 15.2            | 21.3 | 8.4         | 0.2             | 0.3  | N           |
| Urban               | 1.2             | 2.0  | 2.0         | 2.7             | 4.0  | 1.0         | 0.2             | 0.4  | N           |

| Category of workers | IV              |      |             | V(a)            |      |             | V(b)            |      |             |
|---------------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------------|
|                     | Popu-<br>lation | Male | Fe-<br>male | Popu-<br>lation | Male | Fe-<br>male | Popu-<br>lation | Male | Fe-<br>male |
| Total               | N               | N    | N           | 0.9             | 1.5  | 0.2         | 0.8             | 1.4  | 0.1         |
| Rural               | N               | N    | N           | 0.8             | 1.3  | 0.2         | 0.4             | 0.8  | 0.1         |
| Urban               | N               | N    | N           | 2.2             | 3.5  | 0.7         | 5.0             | 8.8  | 0.4         |

| Category<br>of workers | VI              |      |             | VII             |      |             | VIII            |      |             |
|------------------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------------|
|                        | Popu-<br>lation | Male | Fe-<br>male | Popu-<br>lation | Male | Fe-<br>male | Popu-<br>lation | Male | Fe-<br>male |
| Total                  | 0.2             | 0.4  | N           | 0.4             | 0.6  | 0.1         | 0.4             | 0.8  | N           |
| Rural                  | 0.2             | 0.3  | N           | 0.2             | 0.3  | N           | 0.1             | 0.2  | N           |
| Urban                  | 1.1             | 1.9  | N           | 2.6             | 4.5  | 0.4         | 3.3             | 5.9  | 0.1         |

| Category<br>of workers | IX         |      |        | Non-Workers (X) |      |        |
|------------------------|------------|------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|
|                        | Population | Male | Female | Population      | Male | Female |
| Total                  | 2.0        | 3.3  | 0.6    | 66.2            | 46.6 | 88.1   |
| Rural                  | 1.4        | 2.4  | 0.4    | 65.7            | 45.9 | 87.8   |
| Urban                  | 9.5        | 14.0 | 4.1    | 72.2            | 55.0 | 93.1   |

N—Negligible.

Table below gives the percentage distribution among 'workers' and 'non-workers' in the Scheduled Tribes, in total, rural and urban areas.

TABLE 7

*Distribution of Workers and Non-workers among the Scheduled Tribes*

|       | Population |                 | Male    |                 | Female  |                 |
|-------|------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
|       | Workers    | Non-<br>workers | Workers | Non-<br>Workers | Workers | Non-<br>workers |
| Total | 38.64      | 61.36           | 53.96   | 46.04           | 21.22   | 78.78           |
| Rural | 39.20      | 60.80           | 54.33   | 45.67           | 22.20   | 77.80           |
| Urban | 32.14      | 67.86           | 49.94   | 50.06           | 9.04    | 90.96           |

The table clearly shows higher percentage participation amongst both male and female Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas as compared to general population. A tribal economy cannot support large number of dependents. Therefore, the participation rate in the working force is very high in the Tribal Societies.

## CHAPTER X

## HOUSES : WE LIVE IN

In the last few chapters we have dealt with the Population in our State, its growth, composition, literacy, religion and economic activity. You would agree with me that the portrait of population would not be complete without a description of their habitation. From times immemorial human beings have needed simple refuge providing privacy and protection against Elements. This is a basic necessity. Refuge was provided in prehistoric times, by Nature, in the shape of caves. With the advancement of knowledge Homo-sapiens started building shelters for themselves. Perhaps the unevenness of man's advance from the lower species is best illustrated in his struggle for shelter.

If you travel from one end of your country to the other you will come across a variety of structures used as dwellings. The shape, construction and design of these dwellings vary so much that it is difficult to arrive at a uniform definition of 'House', a term which we commonly use to denote our 'Place of residence'. Houses although primarily used for residence have been used for variety of purposes like shops, factories, workshops, Cinema Houses, cattle sheds etc. During earlier Census Operations, the Census Superintendents were allowed to frame definition of 'House' to suit the circumstances of their respective 'States'. In 1951 Census, however, a uniform definition of 'House' was adopted almost throughout the country. The 1971 Census defined 'House' as a building or part of a building having separate main entrance from the main road or common court-yard or stair case etc. used or

recognised as a separate unit, used for residential or non-residential purposes or both.

Any census would be incomplete without dealing with the dwellings of human beings; so even in earlier Census Operations a preliminary list of houses was prepared. A uniform schedule for preparing House Lists for the first time was, however, prepared in 1961 and also in 1971 Census, to include the purpose for which the house was used, material of its construction, number of rooms and number of occupants. A 'household' occupying a house meant a family i.e. a group of persons sharing a common kitchen.

The total number of residential Houses during 1971 Census in our State numbered 1,37,58,003 and Households 1,55,42,837 which gave an average of 1.13 (Approx.) households per house.

*Houseless*—All the individuals in our State did not reside in Houses. It was reported in 1971 Census that nearly 48,000 people were without a roof over their heads. In other words, one, out of every two thousand persons, passed his life exposed to the vagaries of nature. The number of houseless in the highly industrialised city of our State, Kanpur, numbered 1,973 while in the capital city Lucknow their number was 1,791. They were the persons who had been unable to obtain any housing or living space and had to sleep on the foot paths, leading to adverse social consequences as a result of break-down of normal social restraints and offering breeding ground for drinking, other social vices and crime.

### *Slums*

Almost all big cities of the State have slum areas where a large number of persons have to share one

room, where there is no privacy and where sanitation is almost non-existent. Disease is rampant and endemic in these areas and resistance of habitants is very low. However, you may say that even these slums are better than living without a roof.

If you move out from densely populated towns and cities to the countryside you may have a feeling that compared to Urban areas people in Rural areas have more living space. There is popular belief also that in Rural areas the people have more living space. Is it really so?

The table below shows the number of residential houses, number of households and the average number of persons residing in a house in State, its Rural and Urban parts.

TABLE I

*Number of Residential Houses, Households and average number of persons per house (Uttar Pradesh, 1970)* ..

|       | Number of Residential Houses | No. of Households | Average number of persons per house |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Total | 14,219,815                   | 15,542,851        | 6.3                                 |
| Rural | 12,265,720                   | 13,406,580        | 6.3                                 |
| Urban | 1,954,095                    | 2,136,271         | 6.1                                 |

It would be observed that actually the average number of persons per house in Rural areas is slightly more than in the Urban areas.

The following table will give us a clear picture of the situation.

TABLE 2

*Number of households, number of living rooms  
in their occupation and the average number of persons in the  
household*

| No. of Rooms | No. of house-<br>holds | Average<br>Number<br>of persons<br>per<br>household | Percentage of per-<br>sons in column 3<br>to the total<br>population<br>(1970) |         |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1            | 2                      | 3                                                   | 4                                                                              |         |
| <b>Total</b> |                        |                                                     |                                                                                |         |
| 5+           | 18,54,507              | 8.6                                                 | 18.01                                                                          | } 30.01 |
| 4            | 15,48,112              | 6.9                                                 | 12.00                                                                          |         |
| 3            | 16,30,150              | 6.2                                                 | 18.29                                                                          |         |
| 2            | 46,16,945              | 5.4                                                 | 27.77                                                                          | } 51.70 |
| 1            | 48,79,902              | 4.4                                                 | 23.93                                                                          |         |
| <b>Rural</b> |                        |                                                     |                                                                                |         |
| 5+           | 17,09,490              | 8.6                                                 | 19.09                                                                          | } 31.60 |
| 4            | 14,08,215              | 6.8                                                 | 12.51                                                                          |         |
| 3            | 23,66,135              | 6.1                                                 | 18.82                                                                          |         |
| 2            | 40,00,670              | 5.3                                                 | 27.48                                                                          | } 49.58 |
| 1            | 39,10,935              | 4.4                                                 | 22.10                                                                          |         |
| <b>Urban</b> |                        |                                                     |                                                                                |         |
| 5+           | 1,45,017               | 9.1                                                 | 11.03                                                                          | } 19.74 |
| 4            | 1,39,897               | 7.5                                                 | 8.71                                                                           |         |
| 3            | 2,64,015               | 6.8                                                 | 14.88                                                                          |         |
| 2            | 6,16,275               | 5.8                                                 | 29.70                                                                          | } 65.38 |
| 1            | 9,68,967               | 4.4                                                 | 35.68                                                                          |         |

It would be observed that the majority of the population has one to two roomed accommodation. The proportion of the population residing in such accommodation to the total is 65.38 per cent in Urban and 49.58 per cent in Rural areas. More than one third of the urban and more than one fifth of the rural population reside in single room tenements. The average number of occupants in these single room tenements is 4.4 in Rural as well as Urban areas. The comparatively affluent families who have four and more than four rooms to themselves, account for 19.74 per cent population in Urban and 31.60 per cent population in Rural areas.

### *Tenure Status*

The table below gives the percentage of households living in their own, or rented premises in Rural as well as Urban areas.

TABLE 3

*Percentage of Households according to tenure status in 1970 and 1960*

|       | Owned House |       | Rented House |       |
|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|       | 1970        | 1960  | 1970         | 1960  |
| Total | 91.92       | 92.35 | 8.08         | 7.65  |
| Rural | 97.96       | 98.19 | 2.04         | 1.81  |
| Urban | 54.01       | 52.56 | 45.99        | 47.44 |

These figures would reveal interesting trends. In Rural areas percentage of households occupying their own houses declined from 98.19 to 97.96 and those in rented houses rose from 1.81 to 2.04. It seems that due



to enlargement of administrative and social activities in Rural areas persons employed in these activities have gone in for rented accommodation. In Urban areas more persons seem to have built houses for their own residence by 1970 as compared to 1960.

#### *Size of Household*

Table below gives the percentage distribution of Households classified by size:

TABLE 4

|       | One<br>person | Two<br>persons | Three<br>persons | Four<br>persons | Five<br>persons | Six and<br>more<br>persons |
|-------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Total | 6.02          | 8.62           | 10.71            | 13.76           | 14.81           | 46.08                      |
| Rural | 5.60          | 8.46           | 10.75            | 13.97           | 15.08           | 46.14                      |
| Urban | 8.65          | 9.64           | 10.45            | 12.43           | 13.13           | 45.70                      |

#### *Material of Wall and Roof*

Diverse physical regions in our state, the Himalayan hills with perpetual snow, the Terai plains at the foot of Himalayas with thick forests, the Gangetic plains and Vindhya hills and plateau, have different climatic conditions. The indigenous raw material readily available for construction of houses also vary from place to place. Generally houses show remarkable variety of designs from one region to another. The economic condition of the populace also determines the construction material used. The costly bricks, cement and iron is utilised by the prosperous while the poor use indigenous mud, stone, grass and thatch. In common parlance we call houses 'Kachcha' and 'Pucca' depending on the material used in walls. The table below shows the predominant materials used in the construction of walls and roofs.

TABLE 5

*Number and Percentage of Census Houses by Predominant Material of Wall and Predominant Material of Roof*

| State            | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban | Total<br>Number<br>of<br>Census<br>Houses | Predominant Material of wall                                      | Predominant material of Roof                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                            |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  |                         |                                           |                                                                   | Grass,<br>Leaves,<br>Reeds,<br>Bamboo,<br>Thatch,<br>Mud, Un-<br>burnt<br>Bricks or<br>Wood | Tiles, Slate,<br>Shingle,<br>Corrugated<br>iron, Zinc<br>or other<br>Metal sh-<br>eets, Asbes-<br>tos<br>cement<br>sheets,<br>Brick and<br>Lime Stone<br>and<br>R.B.C./<br>R.C.C. | All<br>other ma-<br>terials and<br>materials<br>not stated |
| 1                | 2                       | 3                                         | 4                                                                 | 5                                                                                           | 6                                                                                                                                                                                 | 7                                                          |
| UTTAR<br>PRADESH | Total                   | 14,323,453<br>(100)                       | I. Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bam-<br>boo, Mud, Unburnt Bricks, Wood | 6,141,209<br>(42.87)                                                                        | 3,860,937<br>(26.96)                                                                                                                                                              | 2,915<br>(0.02)                                            |

|       |                     |                                                                          |                      |                      |                 |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Rural | 12,356,015<br>(100) | II. Burnt Bricks, G.I. Sheets or<br>other Metal sheets, Stone,<br>Cement | 1,019,258<br>(7.12)  | 3,290,754<br>(22.97) | 4,245<br>(0.03) |
|       |                     | III. All other materials and<br>Materials not stated                     | 865<br>(0.01)        | 345<br>(N)           | 2,925<br>(0.02) |
|       |                     | I. Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo<br>Mud, Unburnt Bricks, Wood           | 5,966,690<br>(48.29) | 3,662,015<br>(29.64) | 2,315<br>(0.02) |
| Urban | 1,967,438<br>(100)  | II. Burnt Bricks, G.I. Sheets or<br>other Metal sheets, Stone,<br>Cement | 710,200<br>(5.75)    | 2,008,955<br>(16.26) | 2,215<br>(0.02) |
|       |                     | III. All other materials and<br>Materials not stated                     | 855<br>(N)           | 335<br>(N)           | 2,435<br>(0.02) |
|       |                     | I. Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo,<br>Mud, Unburnt Bricks, Wood          | 174,519<br>(8.87)    | 198,922<br>(10.11)   | 600<br>(0.03)   |
|       |                     | II. Burnt Bricks, G.I. Sheets or<br>other Metal sheets, Stone,<br>Cement | 309,058<br>(15.71)   | 1,281,799<br>(65.15) | 2,030<br>(0.10) |
|       |                     | III. All other materials and<br>Materials, not stated                    | 10<br>(N)            | 10<br>(N)            | 490<br>(0.03)   |

N=Negligible

### *Predominant Material of Wall*

It would be seen that Grass, Leaves, Reeds and Bamboo, Mud, wood etc. was utilised for the construction of walls of 69.85 per cent Houses. In common parlance these are called 'Kachcha' houses. Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets, Stone and Cement was utilised in 30.15 per cent Houses which are called 'Pucca' houses. On the above criteria the percentage of 'Kachcha' houses comes to 77.95 per cent in Rural and 19.10 per cent in Urban areas, the rest being 'Pucca'.

### *Predominant Material of Roof*

In the State as a whole Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Bamboo, Thatch, Mud etc. formed roofs of 50 per cent Houses while the rest had roofs of tiles, corrugated sheets, stones, reinforced concrete etc. The proportion of houses with roof made up of Grass, Leaves, Reeds etc. was 54.04 per cent in rural and 24.58 per cent in Urban areas, the rest had roofs of tiles, corrugated tin sheets, stone, R. C. C. etc.

### *Purpose for which House was used*

Houses were put to variety of uses predominant being residence which accounted for 66.39 per cent Houses in Rural and 72.76 per cent Houses in Urban areas. The other uses were shops, workshops, hotels, dharamshalas, sarais, business houses and offices, factories, schools, restaurants, places of entertainment etc.

The Table below gives the distribution of Houses for these different purposes.

TABLE 6

*Number and Percentage of Census Houses and the uses to which they are put*

| 1                    | 2                       | 3                                   | 4                                                                    | 5          | 6                      | 7                                                                      | Occupied Census                                                                         |        |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                      | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban | Total<br>No. of<br>Census<br>Houses | Census<br>Houses<br>vacant<br>at the<br>time of<br>house-<br>listing | Residence  | Shop-cum-<br>residence | Work-shop-<br>cum-resi-<br>dence<br>including<br>household<br>industry | Hotels,<br>Sarais,<br>Dharam-<br>shalas<br>Tourist<br>homes and<br>Inspection<br>houses | 8      |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> |                         |                                     |                                                                      |            |                        |                                                                        |                                                                                         |        |
|                      | Total                   | 21,160,595                          | 1,063,269                                                            | 13,848,538 | 177,659                | 193,618                                                                |                                                                                         | 22,150 |
|                      |                         | (100.00)                            | (5.03)                                                               | (65.44)    | (0.84)                 | (0.92)                                                                 |                                                                                         | (0.11) |
|                      | Rural                   | 18,475,010                          | 885,800                                                              | 11,981,140 | 141,870                | 142,710                                                                |                                                                                         | 15,545 |
|                      |                         | (100.00)                            | (4.79)                                                               | (64.85)    | (0.77)                 | (0.77)                                                                 |                                                                                         | (0.08) |
|                      | Urban                   | 2,685,585                           | 177,469                                                              | 1,867,398  | 35,789                 | 50,908                                                                 |                                                                                         | 6,605  |
|                      |                         | (100.00)                            | (6.61)                                                               | (69.53)    | (1.33)                 | (1.90)                                                                 |                                                                                         | (0.25) |

## Houses used as

| Shops ex-<br>cluding<br>eating<br>houses | Business<br>houses<br>and<br>offices | Factories,<br>workshops<br>and work<br>sheds | Restau-<br>rants,<br>sweet-<br>meat shops<br>and eating<br>places | Places of<br>entertain-<br>ments and<br>community<br>gathering<br>(Panchayat<br>Ghar etc.)<br>excluding<br>places of<br>worship | Places of<br>worship<br>(e.g. Temple,<br>Church,<br>Mosque,<br>Gurdwaras<br>etc.) | Others               |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 9                                        | 10                                   | 11                                           | 12                                                                | 13                                                                                                                              | 14                                                                                | 15                   |
| 424,141<br>(2.00)                        | 42,113<br>(0.19)                     | 286,576<br>(1.35)                            | 30,291<br>(0.14)                                                  | 7,376<br>(0.04)                                                                                                                 | 181,828<br>(0.86)                                                                 | 4,883,036<br>(23.08) |
| 190,205<br>(1.03)                        | 19,675<br>(0.11)                     | 179,575<br>(0.97)                            | 12,370<br>(0.07)                                                  | 6,095<br>(0.03)                                                                                                                 | 154,750<br>(0.84)                                                                 | 4,745,275<br>(25.69) |
| 233,936<br>(8.71)                        | 22,438<br>(0.83)                     | 107,001<br>(3.98)                            | 17,921<br>(0.67)                                                  | 1,281<br>(0.05)                                                                                                                 | 27,078<br>(1.01)                                                                  | 137,761<br>(5.13)    |

*Vacant Houses* : It may appear paradoxical that while on the one hand there is congestion and a number of persons share one room there are 5.03 per cent vacant houses in the State, the percentage in Rural Area being 4.79 per cent and in Urban 6.61 per cent. It may, however, be pointed out that the number of vacant houses in a locality is by no means an indication of the availability of accommodation, as many of them are uninhabitable.

### Conclusion

You may have observed in your town/city that a number of houses have come up in the last ten years. The population of our State has increased by 14.6 million since last Census. It would be interesting to find out whether the house building activities have kept pace with the increase in population. The following tables would illustrate this point.

TABLE—7(a)  
*Number of Houses, Households and Percentage of shortage  
in accomodation (1970)*

| Number of wholly and partly<br>residential Houses | Number of<br>Households | Shortage   | Per cent<br>of<br>shortage |      |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------|
| 1                                                 | 2                       | 3          | 4                          |      |
| Total                                             | 14,219,815              | 15,542,851 | 1,323,036                  | 9.30 |
| Rural                                             | 12 265,720              | 13,406,580 | 1,140,860                  | 9.30 |
| Urban                                             | 1,954,095               | 2,136,271  | 182,176                    | 9.32 |

The corresponding figures for 1961 Census are given in the following Table :

TABLE--7(b)  
*Number of Houses, Households and Percentage of Shortage  
in accomodation (1960)*

| Number of wholly and partly<br>residential Houses | Number of<br>Households | Shortage   | Per cent<br>of<br>shortage |       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------|
| 1                                                 | 2                       | 3          | 4                          |       |
| Total                                             | 12,657,822              | 13,997,650 | 1,339,828                  | 10.58 |
| Rural                                             | 11,086,958              | 12,207,480 | 1,120,522                  | 10.11 |
| Urban                                             | 1,570,864               | 1,790,170  | 219,306                    | 13.96 |

It would be observed that compared to 1960 the housing shortage has shown a decrease both for Rural and Urban areas and for the State as a whole. The house building activities though not commensurate with the increase in population have definitely made a marginal contribution in decreasing the housing shortage.

## CHAPTER XI

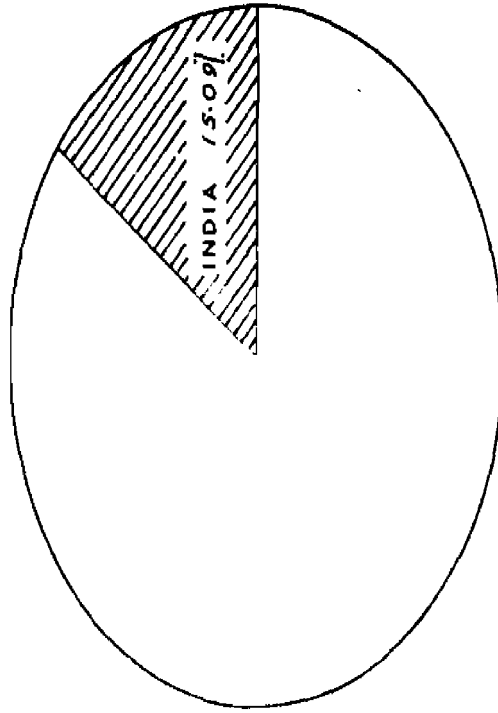
## CONCLUSION

In the preceding chapters we have dealt with the population of our State, its growth, sex ratio, religion, literacy and occupation. It was also mentioned that census was a stock taking of manpower potential as also an indicator of additional mouths to be fed. Growth of population had attracted the attention of thinkers since long. In 1798 Malthus who was both an economist and clergy wrote his famous "Essay on the Principle of over population". It made two major points. The first was that "the power of population is infinitely greater than the power of the earth to produce subsistence for man" and second was "Population when unchecked increases in geometrical rates while subsistence only increases in an arithmetical ratio". The problem of feeding additional mouths is not confined to our State or our Country but has assumed Universal proportions. It was not until 1830's that a population of 1,000,000,000 was reached, a further hundred years passed before the next thousand million were added. Twentieth century had shown a marked increase, the third thousand million having been added between 1930-60 and fourth thousand million being expected in the fifteen years between 1960-75. In 1969 there were 3.9 births every second while only 1.7 people died, accordingly every second the World gained 2.3 people. Each minute we gained 132, each day 190,000, each week 1,300,000. Every time your pulse beats there are two more mouths to be fed. According to some estimates the first World War killed 9,700,000 people and the Second World War 54,800,000. These figures added together amount to less than one year's increase in the World population at the opening of the decade beginning from 1970.

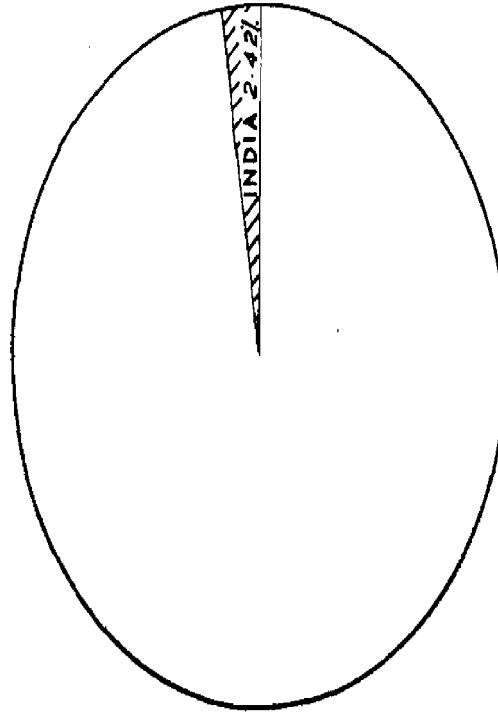


# PROPORTION OF AREA AND POPULATION OF INDIA TO WORLD

POPULATION



AREA



The effects of over population are gradual and cumulative and the insidious nature of the process makes it a matter of great difficulty to appreciate its disastrous potentialities. In spite of all major advances in medicine, science and technology which have characterised the 20th Century, greater number of people throughout the world lived in hunger, squalor and deprivation in the 1970's than in the 1900's. In 1964 it was estimated that the World population was growing at a rate of 2 per cent per annum while food supplies were only increasing at a figure of one per cent or less. The prospect of food shortage in a country like ours with approximately 16 per cent of the world population and only 2.4 per cent of its area can be well imagined.

On the basis of the trend discernible in population growth during the period 1961—70 population of our State will perhaps cross 100,000,000 mark by 1979. On the basis of known facts, however, it is a fair presumption that our birth rate has fallen only marginally, if at all and the quickening of the rate of growth in the last decade is mainly, if not entirely, due to the decline in the death rate which continues to be the highest in our State, among all the States and Union Territories. The sex ratio has been decreasing in every decade since the turn of century. Could it be Nature's way of defusing the bomb of over population and a safety valve against population explosion? In any case a positive population policy is the cry of the times.

A study of the marital status of the population acquires an additional significance in the above context. Correct data on marital status is of a great demographic importance, as the marital status has profound effect on the birth-rate of population—the number of children born depending on the number of married females in the reproductive age span. A community in which a high proportion of females is married has a

higher crude birth rate than a community with a lower proportion of married women. In our country as a whole marriage is universal and is consummated at an early age. The figure for our State as thrown by one per cent sample data reveals a total percentage of 16.11 per cent of unmarried women in the age group 10 and above. Percentage of married in the same age group comes to 73.51 per cent, widowed 10.30 per cent and divorced 0.01 per cent. 0.07 per cent of females in the age group 10 and above have reported an unspecified status. It is obvious that with so high a proportion of married females the birth rate would not come down in near future. 15.98 per cent of married females belonged to age group (10–14) and 11.35 per cent to age group (15–19). A rise in the marriage age may perhaps reduce the birth rate. It has been observed that females who marry late, specially after the age of 19, have a smaller completed fertility than those who marry early as would be revealed by table below :

TABLE 1

| Average number of Children per woman—U.P. |          |       |              |  |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------------|--|
| Age at Marriage                           | Below 18 | 18–23 | 23 and above |  |
| Rural                                     | 4.2      | 4.0   | 3.7          |  |
| Urban                                     | 4.5      | 4.0   | 3.7          |  |

(Source: Certain Statistics on fertility of Indian women. O.R.G. New Delhi 1964 p 3).

The number of children born in the decade 1961–70 form 29.63 per cent of total population of our State while those born in the decade 1951–60 formed 29.30 per cent of the then population. Obviously not much headway has been made in our efforts to limit the family. On a close scrutiny, however, it is found that the number of children 0–4 are marginally less than those in the age group 5–9; the respective figures being 12,848,700 and 13,228,500. It indicates a marginal tendency of

lowering in birth rate, in the quinquennium 1966–70, Unfortunately for women, throughout the world social pressures to marry remain very strong indeed. The term “left on the shelf” is still widely used and continues to have unpleasant connotations even for the most intelligent and talented of women. If this social stigma is done away with, and suitable measures taken, e.g. tax benefits to favour the unmarried, the childless couples and parents with small number of children, an encouragement of late marriages, some headway might perhaps be made in the direction of Population Control.

The problem of unemployment has been engaging the attention of administrators and economists alike. A schedule was canvassed to record ‘Partial’ and ‘Under’ employment during the “Pretests”. Response was, however, so unsatisfactory that the schedule was dropped in the Census Operations. Data on ‘Unemployed’, as such was not collected at the Census. You might have noted that column 16 of the Individual slips was filled for ‘workers’ and ‘Non-workers’ depending on the economic activity. Among the ‘Non-workers’ were ‘Students’ ‘Dependents’ ‘Beggars’ ‘Others’ etc. The last category included the persons irrespective of age and education who reported that they were not engaged in any other work but were seeking work.

In the present categorisation of ‘Non-workers’ adopted at the 1971 Census the unemployed are likely to come largely under the category of “Others”, but there may be unemployed persons who may be merely pursuing their studies in the absence of employment. Such cases of Unemployed would not be reflected. Similarly there may be large number of persons engaged in some family economic activity even if they are surplus to such needs and who may be available for other employment. This would also not be reflected in these figures.

The percentage of this category came to only 0.4 per cent for our State, while it stood at 0.6 per cent for India as a whole. The proportion of literate unemployed of age 15+ forms more than 50 per cent of the total unemployed youth in this age group.

TABLE 2  
*Number of persons who returned 'others'*  
(Figures are in '00 based on 1 per cent sample data)

|                             |       | Population | Male  | Female |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------|
| All Age Groups              | Total | 3,527      | 2,901 | 526    |
|                             | Rural | 2,485      | 1,953 | 532    |
|                             | Urban | 1,042      | 948   | 94     |
| Total Age Group 15+         | Total | 2,557      | 2,164 | 493    |
|                             | Rural | 1,675      | 1,351 | 324    |
|                             | Urban | 882        | 813   | 69     |
| Age Group 15+<br>(Literate) | Total | 1,311      | 1,245 | 66     |
|                             | Rural | 759        | 732   | 27     |
|                             | Urban | 552        | 513   | 39     |

It may however be noted that these figures also do not include those who are under employed. According to the figures of Employment Exchanges 432.5 thousand candidates remained on the live registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of 1970 which would clearly indicate that even those who are employed continue to be registered in Employment Exchanges in the hope of better prospects.

The faculty to appreciate the problem facing the country grows with education. The literacy of our coming generation is, therefore, a matter of extreme importance. In census returns all persons aged 0—4 were deemed to be illiterate and hence for this purpose we would confine ourselves to the population in the age group 5—14 for whom Education is compulsory in our State. The following table gives percentage literacy in Total, Rural and Urban areas, as also amongst males and females.

TABLE 3

*Percentage Literacy in the age group (5—14)*  
(Based on one per cent sample data).

|         | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons | 26.61 | 23.29 | 47.07 |
| Males   | 35.29 | 32.80 | 50.84 |
| Females | 16.01 | 11.61 | 42.59 |

A cursory perusal would show that even in Urban areas the literacy in this age group has not gone beyond 47 per cent. Amongst females of Rural areas the figure of 11.61 per cent makes a mockery of our efforts of compulsory education. More educational facilities and change in outlook of our population towards education are urgently called for.

The per capita income in U. P. is lowest in the country except Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Bihar and Rajasthan. The per capita income of U. P. in 1970-71, at 1960-61 prices is Rs.265.58 only. The density of population coupled with poor industrialisation has resulted in greater pressure of population on Agriculture. The average holding in the State is approximately 1.8 hectares and average yield per hectare is less than for the country as a whole. Educational and medical facilities too are not adequate. The conditions in economically backward regions of Hills and Eastern U. P. are still worse. We are indeed facing the Malthusian dilemma, the population is growing so fast that it endangers any substantial improvement in the welfare of the great mass of the population. The agricultural and industrial growth is neutralised by the population growth. The tackling of this problem calls for determined efforts on the part of all of us so that the biggest State of India may play its legitimate part in the advancement of the Country.

## APPENDIX I (a)

**CONFIDENTIAL** **CENSUS OF INDIA 1971**

Page No. 5  
Slip No. 53 **CONFIDENTIAL**

Location Code 3/5/53 ( 5 ) Household No. 62

1. Name Baby of Biasip.

2. Relationship to head daughter's son

3. Sex M

4. Age 0

5. Marital status NM

6. For currently married women only

(a) Age at marriage X

(b) Any child born in the last one year X

7. BIRTH PLACE

(a) Place of birth PL

(b) Rural/Urban X

(c) District X

(d) State/Country X

8. LAST RESIDENCE

(a) Place of last residence PL

(b) Rural/Urban X

(c) District X

(d) State/Country X

9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration X

10. Religion H

11. S. C. CHAMAR  
or  
S. T. X

12. Literacy (L or O) O

13. Educational level X

14. Mother Tongue Bhojpuri

15. Other languages X

16. MAIN ACTIVITY

(a) Broad category

(i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) X

(ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B I, O) D

(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) X

(c) Name of Establishment X

(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service X

(e) Description of Work X

(f) Class of worker X

17. SECONDARY WORK

(a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW) X

(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) X

(c) Name of Establishment X

(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service X

(e) Description of Work X

(f) Class of worker X

## APPENDIX I (b)

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Pd No.

7

Individual Slip

Slip No. 32

Location Code 5/IV/3 ( 11 ) Household No. 3-4-73Name Dil BahadurRelationship to head HeadSex MAge 22Marital status NM

For currently married women only

(a) Age at marriage X(b) Any child born in the last one year X7. (a) Place of birth Kathmandu(b) Rural/Urban X(c) District X(d) State/Country Nepal8. (a) Place of last residence Biratnagar(b) Rural/Urban X(c) District X(d) State/Country NepalDuration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration 2Religion HS. C. Xor S. T. XLiteracy (L or O) LEducational level VI th StandardMother tongue NepaliOther languages Hindi

## 16. MAIN ACTIVITY

(a) Broad category (i) Worker (C, A, L, HHI, OW) OW (ii) Non-Worker (H, S, R, D, B, I, O) X(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) PL(c) Name of Establishment Central Bank of India(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service Banking(e) Description of Work Night Chowkidar(f) Class of worker EE

## 17. SECONDARY WORK

(a) Broad category (C, A, L, HHI, OW) HHI(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) PL(c) Name of Establishment No particular name(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service Knitting of woolen Sweaters for sale(e) Description of Work Knitting Sweaters(f) Class of worker F W



## APPENDIX II

## IMPLICATIONS OF THE TERMS USED IN INDIVIDUAL SLIP

*Name*—Meant the name of the person enumerated. In case the name was not known or could not be ascertained it was written as "So and so's wife, mother or daughter".

*Relationship to Head*—The head of the household for census purposes was a person who was recognised as such in the household. He was generally the person who bore the chief responsibility for maintenance of the household and took decision on behalf of the household.

*Sex*—Males and females were recorded as such. Eunuchs were recorded as male.

*Age*—The age of the persons in total years completed last birth day was recorded. In case the age was less than one, zero was recorded.

*Marital status*—The marital status of a person was recorded under following heads :

1. Never married ;
2. Married ;
3. Widowed ; and
4. Separated or divorced.

*For Currently Married Women only*—This question was asked from currently married females only. (a) Age at marriage meant the age in completed years at the time of marriage, (b) In case of every live birth 'Yes' was entered in this column. In case the number of Children born was more than one their number was also recorded.

*Birth Place*—It was recorded in respect of each person. If the person was born out side village or town of

enumeration, it was ascertained whether the place was Rural or Urban. If the place of birth was outside the district, the name of the district ; if born outside the State the name of the State/Union Territory, and if born outside the Indian Union the name of the country was also recorded. In 1971 the migrational particulars with reference to the place of last residence were also collected which yielded valuable and realistic data on internal migration.

*Rural-Urban*—An uniform definition was adopted in 1971 Census in respect of urban area :

(a) It included all Municipal Boards, Corporations, Cantonments and Notified Areas.

(b) In addition other places which satisfied following criteria were also deemed to be urban areas :

(i) a minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) at least 75% of the male working population was non-agricultural.

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per Sq. Km. (i.e. 1000 per Sq. Mile).

*Religion*—The religion of each individual as returned by him was recorded.

*Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe*—Every person enumerated was asked whether he was a member of any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. In case the reply was in the affirmative the name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe returned, was recorded.

*Literacy*—A literate was a person who could both read and write with understanding in any language.

*Educational level*—The highest educational level attained was recorded. The information on literacy and educational level was collected from each individual.

*Mother Tongue*—Mother Tongue was defined as language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy the language mainly spoken in the person's home, in childhood, was recorded as the Mother Tongue. Besides the mother tongue, other language known to an individual was recorded.

*Economic activities : Main Activity*—The main activity of a person was ascertained according as he spent his time basically as a worker producing goods and services or as a non worker. Work involved not only the actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The person was categorised according to the main activity returned by an individual. The classifications adopted were as follows :

- (i) Working as Cultivator ;
- (ii) Working as Agricultural Labourer ;
- (iii) Working at Household Industry, and
- (iv) Other Workers.

*Secondary Work*—Secondary work was also recorded in respect of persons who had returned some work as his main activity. Where a person, who was basically a 'Non Worker' such as student or house wife, did make some marginal contribution to work, it was recorded under 'Secondary Work'.

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**LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON  
MARCH 31, 1970**

| Station           | Serial<br>no. | Name of the Party                                               | Category<br>of Agents |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>1</b>          | <b>2</b>      | <b>3</b>                                                        | <b>4</b>              |
| <b>Agra</b>       | 1             | National Book House, Jeoni Mandi                                | (Reg.)                |
|                   | 2             | Wedhwa & Co., 45 Civil Lines                                    | (Reg.)                |
|                   | 3             | Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra                        | (Rest.)               |
|                   | 4             | Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaaffarpur                   | (Rest.)               |
| <b>Ahmedabad</b>  | 5             | Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road                              | (Rest.)               |
|                   | 6             | Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road                        | (Reg.)                |
|                   | 7             | New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge                   | (Reg.)                |
|                   | 8             | Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kava Relief Road | (Reg.)                |
|                   | 9             | Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath                 | (Rest.)               |
|                   | 10            | Mahajan Bros., Opposite Khadia Police Gate                      | (Rest.)               |
|                   | 11            | Himanshu Book Co., 10, Mission Market, Near Gujrat College      | (Rest.)               |
| <b>Ahmednagar</b> | 12            | V.T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path               | (Rest.)               |
| <b>Ajmer</b>      | 13            | Book Land, 663, Madar Gate                                      | (Reg.)                |
|                   | 14            | Rajputana Book House, Station Road                              | (Reg.)                |
| <b>Aligarh</b>    | 15            | Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market                   | (Reg.)                |
|                   | 16            | New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market                                     | (Rest.)               |

**Allahabad**

- 17 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road (Reg.)
- 18 Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, Post Box-4 (Reg.)
- 19 Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road (Reg.)
- 20 Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road (Reg.)
- 21 University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road (Reg.)
- 22 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg (Rest.)
- 23 Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony (Rest.)
- 24 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Road (Rest.)

**Ambala Cantonment****Ambala City****Amritsar**

- 25 English Book Depot, Ambala Cantonment (Reg.)
- 26 Sethi Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala City (Reg.)
- 27 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi (Reg.)
- 28 Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh (Reg.)
- 29 The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar (Reg.)

**Anand****Bangalore**

- 30 Vijaya Stores, Station Road (Rest.)
- 31 Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O.B. No. 507 (Reg.)
- 32 International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, M.G. Road (Reg.)
- 33 Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandira, Ghandhinagar (Reg.)
- 34 S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar (Reg.)
- 35 Standard Book Depot., Avenue Road (Reg.)
- 36 Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet (Reg.)
- 37 Atma Stores, 5th Crose Malleswaram (Rest.)

**Bareilly****Baroda**

- 38 Agarwal Bros. Bara Bazar (Reg.)
- 39 New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road (Rest.)

40 Sh. Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Shankar Building, Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazar

**Bhagalpur**

- 41 Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road (Rest.)



| 1                   | 2  | 3                                                                                                | 4       |
|---------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Bhopal</b>       | 42 | Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Building, Sultania Road                                               | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 43 | Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road               | (Rest.) |
| <b>Bhubaneshwar</b> | 44 | Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg                                                          | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Bhavanagar</b>   | 45 | Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M. G. Road                                                          | (Rest.) |
| <b>Bolapura</b>     | 46 | Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)                                  | (Rest.) |
| <b>Bijapur</b>      | 47 | Sh. D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralsheeti Chowk | (Rest.) |
| <b>Belgarira</b>    | 48 | Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B.                                         | (Rest.) |
| <b>Bikaner</b>      | 49 | Bhandari Bros. Goga Gate                                                                         | (Rest.) |
| <b>Bombay</b>       | 50 | Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road                                                            | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 51 | Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar                                      | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 52 | Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street                                         | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 53 | Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor                                 | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 54 | C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street                                           | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 55 | Indo Nath & Co., Office No. 8, 1st Floor, 257, prase Road                                        | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 56 | International Book House Ltd. 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road                                             | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 57 | Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road                                                             | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 58 | Lakhani Book Depot., Girgaum                                                                     | (Reg.)  |

**Bombay**

- 59 Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor,  
Nava Chowk (Reg.)
- 60 N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street (Reg.)
- 61 New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naroji Road (Reg.)
- 62 P.P.H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road (Reg.)
- 63 World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road (Rest.)
- 64 Swastik Sales, Co. Scientific and Technical Booksellers (Rest.)
- 65 M. & J. Services 2-A, Bahri Building, P.B. 6007 (Rest.)
- 66 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road (Reg.)
- 67 Sunderdas Gain Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near  
Princess Street (Reg.)
- 68 Thacker & Co., Rampart Row (Reg.)
- 69 All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road (Rest.)
- 70 Amalga Mated Press, 41, Hamam Street (Rest.)
- 71 Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraballe, P.M. 1505 (Rest.)
- 72 Secretary, Sales-tax Practioner Association, Room  
No. 8, Palton Road (Rest.)
- 73 Usha Book Depot. 585, Chira Bazar (Reg.)
- 74 Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane (Reg.)
- 75 Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road (Rest.)
- 76 Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street (Reg.)
- 77 Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1-A, Bancharam Akrur Lane (Reg.)
- 78 Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street (Reg.)
- 79 M.C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane (Reg.)
- 80 Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park Street (Reg.)
- 81 R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission  
Row Extension (Reg.)

**Calcutta**

| 1                 | 2                                                          | 3 | 4       |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 82                | S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., I.C. College                  |   | (Reg.)  |
| 83                | S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street                    |   | (Reg.)  |
| 84                | Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East     |   | (Reg.)  |
| 85                | W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street            |   | (Reg.)  |
| 86                | Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M. G. Road                    |   | (Rest.) |
| 87                | K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, Post Box No. 10210            |   | (Rest.) |
| 88                | Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street                            |   | (Reg.)  |
| 89                | Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre                   |   | (Rest.) |
| 90                | New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue                      |   | (Reg.)  |
| 91                | Gyan Bharati, 171-A, M.G. Road                             |   | (Reg.)  |
| 92                | Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane                |   | (Rest.) |
| 93                | S. Bhattachar & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street                |   | (Rest.) |
| 94                | Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhash Road           |   | (Rest.) |
| 95                | Smt. P. D. Updhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane            |   | (Rest.) |
| 96                | Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street                 |   | (Rest.) |
| 97                | Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3.B Bankim Chatterji Street |   | (Rest.) |
| 98                | N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M.G. Road             |   | (Rest.) |
| 99                | Jain Law Agency Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D                    |   | (Reg.)  |
| 100               | Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22-B                             |   | (Reg.)  |
| 101               | Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22               |   | (Reg.)  |
| 102               | Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25, Sector No. 22-D        |   | (Reg.)  |
| 103               | English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D                         |   | (Rest.) |
| 104               | Touring Book Stall, Court Road                             |   | (Rest.) |
| <b>Chandigarh</b> |                                                            |   |         |
| <b>Calicut</b>    |                                                            |   |         |

**Cuttack**

- 105 Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack (Reg.)  
 106 D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad (Rest.)  
 107 New Students Store (Rest.)

**Dehra Dun**

- 108 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala (Reg.)  
 109 Jugal Kshiro & Co., Rajpur Road (Reg.)  
 110 National New Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.)  
 111 Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market (Rest.)  
 112 Universal Book House, 39-A, Rajpur Road (Rest.)  
 113 Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road (Reg.)

**Delhi**

- 114 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmeri Gate (Reg.)  
 115 Bahri Bros, 243, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)  
 116 Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi, Vijaya General Agency, Delhi (Reg.)  
 Ahata, Kodara, Chamalaian Road  
 117 Bookwells, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, (Reg.)  
 Delhi—9  
 118 Dhanwant Medical and Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai (Reg.)  
 Market  
 119 Federal Law Depot, Kashmeri Gate (Reg.)  
 120 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, D. Ganj (Reg.)  
 121 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, D. Ganj (Reg.)  
 122 J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate (Reg.)  
 123 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)  
 124 K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial and Tech. Books, (Reg.)  
 Shantinagar, Ganeshpura  
 125 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faz Bazar (Reg.)  
 126 Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opposite Birla Mills (Reg.)  
 127 Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, M. Gate (Reg.)

| 1   | 2                                                                                          | 3       | 4 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---|
| 128 | Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg                                    | (Reg.)  |   |
| 129 | Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market                                                  | (Reg.)  |   |
| 130 | Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak                                                                  | (Reg.)  |   |
| 131 | Adarsh Publicity Service, 5-A/10, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj                                  | (Rest.) |   |
| 132 | Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak                                                            | (Rest.) |   |
| 133 | All-India Educational Suppley Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawa-<br>har Nagar                   | (Rest.) |   |
| 134 | B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)                                           | (Rest.) |   |
| 135 | General Book Depot., 1691, Nai Sarak                                                       | (Rest.) |   |
| 136 | Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak                                                      | (Rest.) |   |
| 137 | Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran                                                      | (Rest.) |   |
| 138 | Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book-sellers and Publishers,<br>P. B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak | (Rest.) |   |
| 139 | Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Book-seller, Nai<br>Sarak                       | (Reg.)  |   |
| 140 | Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-9                                     | (Reg.)  |   |
| 141 | Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak                                                                 | (Rest.) |   |
| 142 | Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate                                                               | (Rest.) |   |
| 143 | Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk                                              | (Rest.) |   |
| 144 | Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar                                        | (Reg.)  |   |
| 145 | Sangam Book Depot., Main Market, Gupta Colony                                              | (Reg.)  |   |
| 146 | Summer Bros. P.O. Birla Lines                                                              | (Rest.) |   |
| 147 | University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar                               | (Rest.) |   |
| 148 | Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound                                                        | (Reg.)  |   |

|                             |     |                                                                        |         |
|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Dhanbad</b>              | 149 | New Sketch Press, Post Box 26                                          | (Rest.) |
| <b>Dharwar</b>              | 150 | Bharat Book Depot, & Prakashan, Subhas Road                            | (Rest.) |
|                             | 151 | Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road                                        | (Rest.) |
| <b>Ernakulam</b>            | 152 | South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal                    | (Reg.)  |
|                             | 153 | Pai & Co., Broadway                                                    | (Rest.) |
| <b>Ferozepur Cantonment</b> | 154 | English Book Depot., 78, Jhoke Road                                    | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Gaya</b>                 | 155 | Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budh Marg                                        | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Goa</b>                  | 156 | Singhal's Book House, P.O. B. No. 70, Near the Church                  | (Rest.) |
| <b>Gurgaon</b>              | 157 | Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi                                   | (Rest.) |
| <b>Guntur</b>               | 158 | Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arnudelpet, Chowrasa                              | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Gwalior</b>              | 159 | Loyal Book Depot., Patankar Bazar, Lashmar                             | (Rest.) |
|                             | 160 | Tater Bros., Sarafa                                                    | (Rest.) |
|                             | 161 | Anand Pustak Bhandar, M. L. B. Marg                                    | (Rest.) |
|                             | 162 | M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Book-sellers, Sarafa, Lashkar | (Rest.) |
|                             | 163 | Grover Law House, Near High Court Gali                                 | (Rest.) |
|                             | 164 | Kitab Ghar, High Court Road                                            | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Ghaziabad</b>            | 165 | Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, G.T. Road             | (Rest.) |
|                             | 166 | S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar                                               | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Hyderabad</b>            | 167 | The Swaraj Book Depot., Lakdikapul                                     | (Reg.)  |
|                             | 168 | Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69, Gharkaman                                    | (Rest.) |
|                             | 169 | Booklovers P.Ltd., Kachiguda Chowrasa                                  | (Rest.) |
|                             | 170 | Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opposite Central Bank                     | (Reg.)  |
|                             | 171 | Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar                             | (Reg.)  |
|                             | 172 | Book Links Corporation, Naraynagoda                                    | (Reg.)  |

| 1                  | 2   | 3                                                                             | 4       |
|--------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Hardwar</b>     | 173 | Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brahmampuri                                         | (Rest.) |
| <b>Hubli</b>       | 174 | Pervaje's Book House, Station Road                                            | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Indore</b>      | 175 | Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road                                         | (Reg.)  |
|                    | 176 | Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura                                    | (Rest.) |
|                    | 177 | Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace                                          | (Rest.) |
|                    | 178 | Swarup Bros Khajuri Bazar                                                     | (Reg.)  |
|                    | 179 | Vinay Pustak Bhandar                                                          | (Rest.) |
| <b>Jaipur City</b> | 180 | Bharat Law House, Book-sellers and Publishers Opposite Prem<br>Prakash Cinema | (Reg.)  |
|                    | 181 | Popular Book Depot, Chaurarasta                                               | (Reg.)  |
|                    | 182 | Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway                                            | (Reg.)  |
|                    | 183 | Raj Books & Subs, Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar                                     | (Rest.) |
| <b>Jamshedpur</b>  | 184 | Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. No. 78                                   | (Reg.)  |
|                    | 185 | Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith                                                      | (Reg.)  |
|                    | 186 | Sanyal Bros. Book-sellers and News Agents, 26, Main Road                      | (Rest.) |
| <b>Jamnagar</b>    | 187 | Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road                                  | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Jodhpur</b>     | 188 | Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar                                                  | (Reg.)  |
|                    | 189 | Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents                             | (Reg.)  |
|                    | 190 | Kitab Ghar, Sojati, Gate                                                      | (Reg.)  |
|                    | 191 | Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road                                          | (Rest.) |

|                        |     |                                                         |         |
|------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Jubbulpur</b>       | 192 | Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj                     | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 193 | Popular Book House, Near Omti, P.O.                     | (Rest.) |
| <b>Jullunder City</b>  | 194 | Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala                    | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 195 | Hazoorina Bros, Mai Hiran Gate                          | (Rest.) |
|                        | 196 | University Publishers, Railway Road                     | (Rest.) |
| <b>Jhunjhunu (Raj)</b> | 197 | Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra                             | (Rest.) |
| <b>Kanpur</b>          | 198 | Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall                      | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 199 | Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park                      | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 200 | Universal Book Stall, The Mall                          | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 201 | Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas, Azad Marg     | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Kapsan</b>          | 202 | Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road               | (Rest.) |
| <b>Kolapur</b>         | 203 | S. V. Kamat, Book-sellers & Stationers (S. Kanara)      | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Kumta</b>           | 204 | Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj                    | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Lucknow</b>         | 205 | British Book Depot., 84, Hazratganj                     | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 206 | Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road                      | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 207 | Ram Advani Hazratganj, P. B. 154                        | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 208 | Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj               | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 209 | Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road                | (Rest.) |
|                        | 210 | Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar | (Rest.) |
| <b>Ludhiana</b>        | 211 | Lyall Book Depot., Chaura Bazar                         | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 212 | Mohindra Bors, Katchori Road                            | (Rest.) |
|                        | 213 | Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar                  | (Rest.) |
|                        | 214 | The Pharmacy, News Pindi Street                         | (Rest.) |
| <b>Madurai</b>         | 215 | Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi S.                  | (Reg.)  |
|                        | 216 | Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street                 | (Reg.)  |



| 1                    | 2   | 3                                                                   | 4       |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Mathura</b>       | 217 | Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat                           | (Rest.) |
| <b>Madras</b>        | 218 | Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgora                            | (Reg.)  |
|                      | 219 | C. Subhiah Chetty, 62, Big Street, Triplicance                      | (Reg.)  |
|                      | 220 | K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384                                       | (Reg.)  |
|                      | 221 | P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street                       | (Reg.)  |
|                      | 222 | C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road                       | (Reg.)  |
|                      | 223 | M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Bankuram Chetty Street                    | (Rest.) |
|                      | 224 | Madras Book Agency                                                  | (Rest.) |
|                      | 225 | The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 31 & 32, James Street               | (Rest.) |
|                      | 226 | Nav Bharat Agencies, 18, Andiappa Street, Sadhana Sadan             | (Rest.) |
|                      | 227 | Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot., 3, Pycrafts Tripli-<br>cance . . . | (Rest.) |
|                      | 228 | Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Ro., Mylapore                         | (Rest.) |
|                      | 229 | Raliance Trading Co., 70/10, Shambu Das St.                         | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Mangalore</b>     | 230 | U. R. Shaneye Sons., Car Street, P. Box 128                         | (Reg.)  |
|                      | 231 | K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail                                     | (Rest.) |
| <b>Meerut</b>        | 232 | Loyal Book Depot., Chhipi Tank . .                                  | (Reg.)  |
|                      | 233 | Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar                           | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Muzaffarnagar</b> | 234 | B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura                                       | (Reg.)  |
|                      | 235 | Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market                                    | (Rest.) |
| <b>Muzafferpur</b>   | 236 | Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate                           | (Rest.) |

|                  |     |                                                                                                  |         |
|------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Mysore</b>    | 237 | H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle                                                  | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 238 | People Book House, Opposite Jagan Mohan Palace                                                   | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 239 | Geeta Book House, New State Circle                                                               | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 240 | Indian Mercantile Corporation., Ramvilas                                                         | (Rest.) |
| <b>Mandsaur</b>  | 241 | Nahta Bros., Book sellers & Stationers                                                           | (Rest.) |
| <b>Mussouri</b>  | 242 | Hind Traders, N. A. A. Centre, Dick Road                                                         | (Rest.) |
| <b>Nagpur</b>    | 243 | Western Book Depot., Residency Road                                                              | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 244 | The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All-India Radio Square | (Rest.) |
| <b>Nilgiris</b>  | 245 | Mary Martin Book sellers, Kotagiris, Madras States                                               | (Rest.) |
| <b>Naini Tal</b> | 246 | Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar                                                                    | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Nadiad</b>    | 247 | R. S. Desai, Station Road                                                                        | (Rest.) |
| <b>New Delhi</b> | 248 | Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus                                                                 | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 249 | Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar                                                                   | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 250 | Bhawani & Sons, 8-F. Connaught Place                                                             | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 251 | Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus                                                     | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 252 | English Book Stores 7-L, Connaught Circus P.B. No. 328                                           | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 253 | Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place                                               | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 254 | Jayana Book Depot., P.B. 2505, Karol Bagh                                                        | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 255 | Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Janpath, P.O. Box 553                                                     | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 256 | Mehra Bros. 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi—19                                                          | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 257 | Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar                                                | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 258 | New Book Depot., Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. P.B. 96, Connaught Place                         | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 259 | Oxfor Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House                                                       | (Reg.)  |
|                  | 260 | Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd. Rani Jhansi Road                                               | (Reg.)  |

| 1   | 2                                                                                       | 3 | 4       |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 261 | Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place                                    |   | (Reg.)  |
| 262 | R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh                                            |   | (Reg.)  |
| 263 | Sharma Bros, 17, New Market, Moti Nagar                                                 |   | (Reg.)  |
| 264 | The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road                                           |   | (Reg.)  |
| 265 | Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus                                             |   | (Reg.)  |
| 266 | United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus                              |   | (Reg.)  |
| 267 | Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath                                                           |   | (Reg.)  |
| 268 | Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh                                           |   | (Reg.)  |
| 269 | N. C. Kaunchal & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi—5                     |   | (Rest.) |
| 270 | Ravindra Book Agency 4-D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar                                |   | (Reg.)  |
| 271 | Sant Ram Book-sellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lodi Colony                             |   | (Rest.) |
| 272 | Subhas Book Depot., Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri                          |   | (Rest.) |
| 273 | The Secretary Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23/B-2, Rohtak Road |   | (Rest.) |
| 274 | Glob Publications, C-33, Nizamudin East                                                 |   | (Rest.) |
| 275 | Standard Book-sellers, Stationers, Palam Enclave                                        |   | (Rest.) |
| 276 | Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar                                |   | (Rest.) |
| 277 | Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819, Arya Samaj Road                                             |   | (Rest.) |
| 278 | Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar                                                       |   | (Reg.)  |
| 279 | Luxmi Trading Co., Padri ki Haveli                                                      |   | (Reg.)  |
| 280 | J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli                                                 |   | (Reg.)  |

**Patiala**

**Patna**

|                     |     |                                                                  |         |
|---------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Patna</b>        | 281 | Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli                     | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 282 | Today and Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath                                | (Rest.) |
| <b>Poona</b>        | 283 | Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Cyamkhana                              | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 284 | Imperial Book Depot., 266, M. G. Road                            | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 285 | Sarswat 67, Patel Flats 2, Bombay Poona Road                     | (Rest.) |
|                     | 286 | International Book Service, Deccan Ghyam khana                   | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 287 | Raka Book Agency, Opposite Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 288 | Secy. Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path   | (Rest.) |
| <b>Pondicherry</b>  | 289 | Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplix                                | (Rest.) |
| <b>Pudukkottai</b>  | 290 | Meenakshi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main St.                       | (Rest.) |
|                     | 291 | Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road                  | (Rest.) |
| <b>Rajkot</b>       | 292 | Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Book-sellers & Subs. & Advertisers Agent | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Raipur</b>       | 293 | Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar                                    | (Rest.) |
| <b>Ranchi</b>       | 294 | Crown Book Depot., Upper Bazar                                   | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Rewari</b>       | 295 | Tika Ram Sing Lal                                                | (Rest.) |
| <b>Saugar</b>       | 296 | Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Book sellers                      | (Rest.) |
| <b>Seconderabad</b> | 297 | Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street                        | (Rest.) |
| <b>Sivakasi</b>     | 298 | Ganesh Stores, South Car Street                                  | (Rest.) |
| <b>Simla</b>        | 299 | Minerva Book Shop, The Mall                                      | (Reg.)  |
| <b>Surat</b>        | 300 | Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road                             | (Reg.)  |
|                     | 301 | Gujrat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg., Athwa Lines        | (Rest.) |
| <b>Tuticorin</b>    | 302 | Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road                      | (Rest.) |
| <b>Trichinopoly</b> | 303 | S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road             | (Rest.) |
| <b>Tripura</b>      | 304 | G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers               | (Rest.) |
| <b>Trivandrum</b>   | 305 | Intenational Book Depot., Main Road                              | (Reg.)  |

| 1                  | 2   | 3                                                                                               | 4              |
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| <b>Tezpur</b>      | 306 | Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4                                                          | (Rest.)        |
| <b>Udaipur</b>     | 307 | Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam                                                           | (Rest.)        |
|                    | 308 | Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College, Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd.                        | (Rest)         |
| <b>Ujjain</b>      | 309 | Ashutosh & Co., Station Road Opposite University of Udaipur                                     | (Rest)         |
|                    | 310 | Rami Bros., 41, Mallipura                                                                       | (Rest.)        |
| <b>Varanasi</b>    | 311 | The Manager Banaras Hindu University, Book Depot                                                | (Reg.)         |
|                    | 312 | Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Line, P.O. No. 8                                | (Reg.)         |
|                    | 313 | Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka                                                          | (Reg.)         |
| <b>Vizagapatam</b> | 314 | Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, K-40/18 Bhaironath Marg                                               | (Reg.)         |
|                    | 315 | Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindus University                                                       | (Rest.)        |
|                    | 316 | Gupta Bros., Vizia Building                                                                     | (Reg.)         |
| <b>Vellore</b>     | 317 | The Secretary Andhra University General Co., Opposite Stores                                    | (Rest.)        |
| <b>Wardha</b>      | 318 | A. Venkatasubban Law Book-sellers                                                               | (Reg.)         |
|                    | 319 | Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market                                                                 | (Reg.)         |
|                    |     | * * * * *                                                                                       |                |
|                    |     | Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opposite India Coffee House New Delhi Phone No. 44561 | For Local Sale |
|                    |     | Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta Phone No. 23-3813                  |                |
|                    |     | High Commissioner for Indian in London India House, London W.C.2                                |                |

- 1 The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
- 2 The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18
- 3 The Assistant Director, Government of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of C and I Extension Centre Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
- 4 The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Krishna District (A.I.)
- 5 The Assistant Director, Foot wear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
- 6 The Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj)
- 7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi
- 8 The Deputy Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/O Chief Civil Admn. Goa Panjim
- 9 The Director, Government Press, Hyderabad
- 10 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel, Nagpur
- 11 The Director S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna-Surat
- 12 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh
- 13 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhawan, Morena
- 14 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
- 15 The Head Clerk, Government Book Depot, Ahmedabad
- 16 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona
- 17 The Officer-in-charge, Assam, Government, B.D. Shillong
- 18 The Officer-in-Charge Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaaffarpur
- 19 The Officer-in-Charge Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar Ranchi

- 20 The Officer-in-Charge State Information Centre, Hyderabad
- 21 The Officer-in-Charge S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
- 22 The Officer-in-Charge S.I.S.I. Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas
- 23 The Officer-in-Charge University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
- 24 The Officer-in-Charge S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33/I, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
- 25 The Officer-in-Charge S.I.S.O. Extension Centre (Foot-wear), Calcutta-2
- 26 The Officer-in-Charge S.I.S.I. Model Corpentary Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur. 24, Parganas.
- 27 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi
- 28 The Press Officer, Orissa Secretariat, Cuttack
- 29 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras
- 30 The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
- 31 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1
- 32 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
- 33 The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay
- 34 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
- 35 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)
- 36 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad
- 37 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam
- 38 The Registrar of Companies, M.G. Road, West Cott. Building, P.B.334, Kanpur
- 39 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, Bracourne Road, Calcutta

- 40 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
- 41 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
- 42 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City
- 43 The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan and Ajmer and Sh. Kumta Prasad, House, Ist Floor, 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur
- 44 The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
- 45 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
- 46 Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow
- 47 Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press, Patiala
- 48 Superintendent, Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur
- 49 Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras
- 50 Superintendent, Government State, Stores and Pubs. P.O. Gulzenbagh, Patna
- 51 Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City
- 52 Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Rajkot
- 53 Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh
- 54 Superintendent, Government State Emporium, V.P., Rewa
- 55 Deputy Controller, Printing and Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla
- 56 Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
- 57 Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior
- 58 Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay
- 59 Superintendent, State Government Press, Bhopal
- 60 The Assistant Director, Publicity and Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore-1



- 61 Superintendent Government Press, Trivandrum
- 62 Assistant Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar
- 63 Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Panjim, Goa
- 64 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M.P.)
- 65 The Director, Regional Metrological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta
- 66 The Assistant Director, State Information Centre, Hubli
- 67 The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Department of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2
- 68 Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Buildings, New Delhi
- 69 The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot
- 70 The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L and E Madras Harbour, Madras-1
- 71 The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, T. Ernakulam
- 72 The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi
- 73 Controller of Imports and Exports, 7, Porlland Park, Visakhapatnam
- 74 The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chambers, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay
- 75 Controller of Imports and Exports, I.B. 14-P, Pondhicherry
- 76 Deputy Director Incharge, S.I.S.I. Sahakar Bhawan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot
- 77 The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute, and Colleges, Near Forest P.O. Dehra Dun
- 78 The Assistant Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla
- 79 The Deputy Director General (S.D.) 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta
- 80 The Director, Government of India S.I.S.I. Ministry of I and S Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana
- 81 The Government Epigraphist for India

- 82 The Assistant Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., Extension Centre, Varanasi
- 83 The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur
- 84 The Assistant Director (Admn.) Office of the Directorate of Supplies and Disposal, Bombay
- 85 The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of International Trade, Madras
- 86 The Deputy Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam
- 87 The Principal Officer, Merantile Marine Department, Calcutta]
- 88 The Director, S.I.S.I. Karan Nagar, Srinagar
- 89 The Director, I/C, S.I.S.I. 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur
- 90 The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1
- 91 The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, T.D. Road, Ernakulam
- 92 The Assistant Director, Government Stationery and Book Depot, Aurangabad
- 93 The Assistant Director I/C, S.I.S.I. Club Road, Hubli
- 94 The Employment Officer, Talcher
- 95 The Director of Inspection Directorate, G and S Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta
- 96 The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay
- 97 The Controller of Imports and Exports, Bangalore
- 98 The Administration Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay
- 99 The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala
- 100 The Director, Ministry of I and Supply (Department of Industry), Cuttack
- 101 The Deputy Director of Public Relations State Information Centre, Patna
- 102 The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Madras
- 103 The Assistant Director, S.I.S.I. M.I. Road, Jaipur

- 104 The Collector of Customs, Madras
  - 105 National Building Organisation Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
  - 106 The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay
  - 107 The Karnatak University, Dharwar
  - 108 The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- 
- The Principal Publications Officer sending Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, UGC Building, New Delhi
  - The officer-in-Charge Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur
  - The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi
  - Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi
  - Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta
  - Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay
  - Controller of Aerodromes, Madras
  - The Registrar, Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana
  - The Land and Development Officer, M. of Health Family Planning W.H. and U.D. Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi
  - Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi

- 1 Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11
- 2 The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khushro Manzil, Hyderabad-4
- 3 The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1
- 4 The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna
- 5 The Director of Census Operations, Gujrat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6
- 6 The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh
- 7 The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5
- 8 The Director of Census Operations, Jammu and Kashmir, 19 Karan Nagar, Srinagar
- 9 The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3
- 10 The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M.P.)
- 11 The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Spratt Road, Bombay-1 (B R.)
- 12 The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal
- 13 The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3
- 14 The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1
- 15 The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima
- 16 The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chouk, Cuttack-1
- 17 The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector 5, Chandigarh
- 18 The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur
- 19 The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86
- 20 The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala
- 21 The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6, Park Road, Lucknow
- 22 The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta-1

- 23 The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair  
24 The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrach, Shillong  
25 The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh  
26 The Director of Census Operations, Dadra And Nagar Haveli, Panaji  
27 The Director of Census Operations, Delhi 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6  
28 The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panjim.  
29 The Director of Census Operations, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Kavaratti  
30 The Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry, Madras